

ARMY



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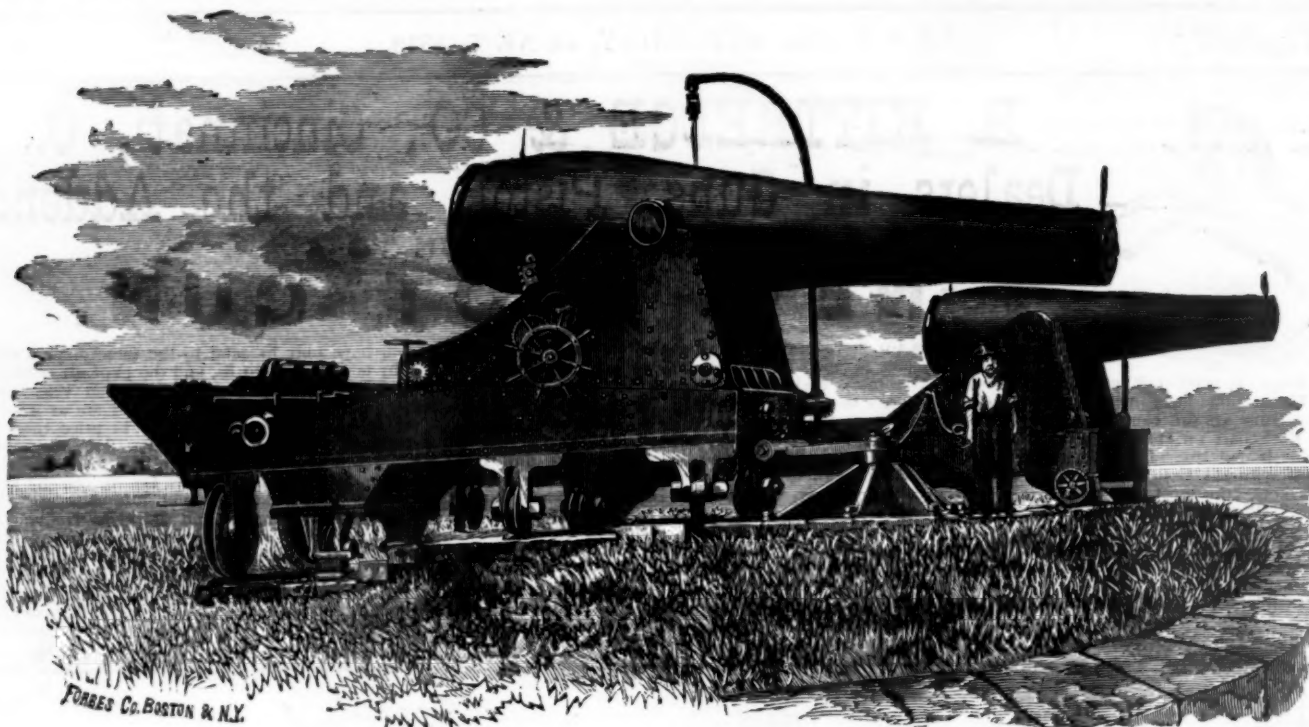
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The above illustration is from a photograph taken at Sandy Hook of the 10-inch and 12½-inch experimental rifles, manufactured by the South Boston Iron Co. for the United States Government.

The report of the test firing is recorded in the report of the Chief of Ordnance for 1878, where Gen. Fénét states that they have proved more powerful than guns of like calibre, produced at the famous works of Krupp and Armstrong, in Europe.

The Constructor of Ordnance, U. S. A., says to the South Boston Iron Co. under date of Nov. 8, 1878: "The association of your factory with the United States Ordnance Department has been so long, and the products you have furnished—more especially in your line of the heaviest ordnance—gives such continued satisfaction, that I have no hesitation in assuring you, that you have the entire confidence of the Ordnance Department in the executing of any work of this character entrusted to your execution." "And I venture to assert that your production of cast iron for gun construction cannot be excelled either here or abroad." "We are now sufficiently far advanced in experiments to confidently go to work with a view of introducing guns of the largest calibre, and of equal power to any of those that are fabricated in the work shops of the governments of Europe; also the celebrated private manufacturers of Essen (Krupp), Armstrong, Whitworth and Firth." "The table of 'powers' will show that our ordnance, as far as developed, calibre for calibre—have equal powers at least with those of Europe." "Their endurance, as far as tested, (see reports of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., of 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877), are all that could be desired."

Table of Comparative Power of American and European Heavy Rifled Ordnance.

| Kind of gun. | Calibre, Inches. | Weight of guns, Tons. | Length of bore, Inches. | Charge of powder, Pounds. | Weight of shot, Pounds. | Muzzle velocity, Feet. | Pressure per sq. in. of bore, Pounds. | Energy per inch of shot's circumference, at— | | | | |
|--|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Muzzle, Foot-tones. | 1,000 yards, Foot-tones. | 2,000 yards, Foot-tones. | 3,000 yards, Foot-tones. | 4,000 yards, Foot-tones. |
| English M. L. Wrought iron, steel tube..... | 12 | 35 | 162.5 | 110 | 700 | 1300 | 32,864 | 217.7 | 184 | 157.5 | 136.4 | 124.9 |
| Krupp B. L. Steel..... | 12 | 35.30 | 227.167 | 110 | 664 | 1329 | 29,106 | 215.8 | 180 | 152.6 | 130.9 | 118.6 |
| Italian B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped..... | 12.6 | 37 | 252 | 110 | 770 | 1220 | 19,845 | 200.8 | 171.4 | 147.9 | 130.2 | 118.4 |
| American M. L. Cast-iron, wrought iron tube..... | 12.25 | 40 | 227 | 110 | 700 | 1403 | 31,750 | 248.4 | 206.8 | 173.2 | 147.9 | 127.7 |
| English M. L. Wrought iron, steel tube..... | 10 | 18 | 145.5 | 70 | 400 | 1264 | 17,040 | 164.3 | 132.9 | 109.7 | 92.9 | 78.4 |
| Krupp B. L. Steel..... | 10 | 19.44 | 169.6 | 66 | 374 | 1427 | | 167.9 | 132.7 | 107.5 | 88.6 | 74.8 |
| Italian B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped..... | 9.448 | 17 | 157.5 | 66 | 390 | 1496.8 | 38,000 | 157 | 123.7 | 98.6 | 82.4 | 69.2 |
| French B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped, and tubed..... | 9.489 | 18.8 | 162.55 | 61.74 | 317.6 | 1427 | | 150 | 117 | 96.8 | 76.8 | 64 |
| American M. L. Cast-iron, wrought iron tube..... | 10 | 18 | 147.22 | 70 | 400 | 1381 | 22,800 | 168.4 | 135.6 | 111.8 | 93.8 | 79 |

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THE ARMY.

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W. T. Sherman, *General of the Army of the United States*
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Brigadier-General J. E. Barnes, *Surgeon-General.*
Brigadier-General Benj. Alvord, *Paymaster-General.*
Brigadier-General A. A. Humphreys, *Chief of Engineers.*
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, *Chief of Ordnance.*

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
Colonel Wm. D. Whipple, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brig.-Gen. A. H. Terry.
Hdqrs. St. Paul, Minn. Maj. Geo. D. Ruggles, A. A. G.
District of Montana.—Lieut.-Col. John Brooke, 3d Inf.,
commanding District: Headquarters, Fort Shaw, M. T. 1st Lt.
J. H. Hyle, Adj. 3d Inf., A. A. G.
District of the Yellowstone.—Lieut.-Col. A. G. Brackett, 2d Cav.
Headquarters, Fort Custer, M. T. 1st Lt. W. C. Rawolls
Adj. 2d Cav., A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General John Pope:
Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, A. A. G.
District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 7th Cavalry:
Hdqrs. Santa Fe, N. M. 1st Lt. John L. L. 9th Cav., A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook:
Hdqrs. Fort Omaha, Neb. Lt.-Col. Robert Williams, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. O. Ord:
Hdqrs. San Antonio, Texas. Maj. Thomas M. Vincent, A. A. G.
District of the Rio Grande.—Col. George Sykes, 30th Infantry:
Hdqrs. Fort Brown, Texas. 1st Lt. J. B. Rodman, Adj. 30th
Infantry, A. A. G.
District of the Aransas.—Lieut. Col. W. R. Shafter, 24th Infantry:
Hdqrs. Fort Clark, Tex. 3d Lt. J. H. Dorst, 4th Cav., A. A. G.
District of the Pecos.—Colonel B. H. Grierson, 10th Cavalry:
Hdqrs. Fort Concho, Tex. 1st Lt. Robert G. Smith, 10th Cav.,
A. A. G.
District of North Texas.—Lieut.-Col. E. S. Otis, 23d Infantry:
Hdqrs. Fort McKavett, Texas. 1st Lt. H. H. Ketchum, A. A.
G., Adj. 2d Infantry.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs. Governor's Island,
N. Y. H. Colonel Jas. B. Fry, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General W. S. Hancock:
Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Col. J. B. Fry, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—Brigadier-General O. C. Augur:
Hdqrs. Newport Bks., Ky. Maj. J. H. Taylor, A. A. G.

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AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Presidio of San
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Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brigadier-General O. O.
Howard: Hdqrs. Vancouver Bks., Wash. T. Major O. D. Greene,
14th Infantry, A. A. G.
District of the Clearwater.—Colonel Frank Wheaton, 2d Infantry:
Headquarters, Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.
DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General O. B. Willcox,
Colonel 19th Infantry: Hdqrs. Prescott Barracks, Major
J. P. Martin, A. A. G.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Major-General John M. Schofield: Hdqrs. West Point, N. Y.
Capt. Wm. M. Wherry, A. D. C., Act. A. A. G.
Major-General J. M. Schofield, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.
1st Lt. Frank Michler, 6th Cavalry, Adjutant, U. S. M. A.

CIRCULAR, W. D. A. G. O., May 19, 1879.

By direction of the Secretary of War, T. W. Tallmadge and Co. and R. A. Dimmick, Claim Agents, of Washington, D. C., are hereby suspended from practice in the Bureau of the War Dept. The Chiefs of Bureaus will please give the necessary instructions for the observance of this order.

CIRCULAR 22, DEPT. TEXAS, May 26, 1879.

Publishers, with a view to strict compliance, G. O. 104, Hdqrs. of the Army, Oct. 14, 1876, directing that "on arrival of recruits at their destination, the clothing bags and haversacks which they turn in as unnecessary, unsuitable, or unserviceable, will be properly packed and turned over to the Q. M. Dept. for transportation to Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., for repairs and reissue to recruiting depots."

CIRCULAR 17, DEPT. MISSOURI, May 24, 1879.

Commanding officers of Cavalry companies serving in the Dept. of Missouri who desire to be furnished with a set of the smith's tools prescribed by G. O. 60, A. G. O., 1873, will at once make requisition for a set, giving the designation of the company and the name of the officer to whom the set should be invoiced.

The Secretary of War concurs in the views of the General of the Army, that when trumpets are asked for they should be issued, and that when the Quartermaster General is prepared to issue them the stock of old bugles on hand should be sold (Circular, May 15, A. G. O.)

In honor of the Queen's birthday a salute of 21 guns was fired from Alcatraz May 24, immediately after a salute from the British fleet (S. O. 53, M. D. P.)

G. C. M. O. 33, H. Q. A., May 26, 1878.

Before a G. C. M. which convened at Vancouver Bks, Wash. T., April 24, 1879, and of which Colonel Frank Wheaton, 2d Infantry, is president, Captain Charles Bendire, 1st Cavalry, was arraigned, tried, and

acquitted of the following charges and specifications:

CHARGE I.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."
Specification—"In this: that Capt. Charles Bendire, 1st Cavalry, did, in the presence and hearing of officers of the 7th Cavalry, then in camp on the Musselshell River, Montana Territory, on or about the morning of the 15th of September, 1877, willfully, falsely, and maliciously assert and declare that his superior and late commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Elmer Otis, 7th Cavalry, was a coward, brute, liar, thief, and further, did use and apply other scandalous epithets and expressions of like opprobrious meaning to and respecting him, the said Lieut.-Col. Elmer Otis, 7th Cavalry, with wicked and malicious intent to defame and injure the character and reputation of Lieut.-Col. Elmer Otis, 7th Cavalry. This at the place and on the date above specified, to the scandal and disgrace of the military service."

CHARGE II.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

Specification—"In this: that Capt. Charles Bendire, 1st Regiment U. S. Cavalry, did, in the presence and hearing of officers of the 7th Cavalry, then in camp near Musselshell River, Montana Territory, on or about the morning of the 15th of September, 1877, assert and declare that his superior and late commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Elmer Otis, 7th Cavalry, was a coward, brute, liar, and thief."

The proceedings, findings, and acquittal of the G. C. M. in the foregoing case of Capt. Charles Bendire, 1st Cavalry, are approved. Capt. Bendire will return to duty.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Col. F. D. Callender, Ord. Dept., is relieved from his present duties, and will proceed to his home. Col. Callender being over sixty-two years of age, is retired from active service (S. O., May 29, W. D.)

Philip W. Stanhope, having been appointed a major in the U. S. Army under authority conferred by the act of March 3, 1879, is placed on the retired list of the Army in that grade, as of the date of his appointment, May 29, 1879, in conformity with the provisions of said act (S. O., May 31, W. D.)

Paymaster J. B. M. Potter is detailed a member of the G. C. M. constituted by par. 5, S. O. 27, c. s., from Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of Pacific (S. O. 53, May 12, M. D. P.)

Surgeon S. A. Storrow, member G. C. M. Fort Laramie, Wy. T., May 28 (S. O. 44, May 24, D. P.)

Surgeon Samuel A. Storrow is relieved from duty at Fort Laramie, W. T., and will report to the U. O. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., to relieve Surgeon Joseph R. Gibson in his duties as post surgeon. Assistant Surgeon Calvin De Witt is relieved from duty at Fort Steele, W. T., and will report to the U. O. Fort Sidney, Neb., to relieve Asst. Surg. Curtis E. Munn (S. O. 45, May 26, D. P.)

Major Edwin D. Judd, P. D., is retired for disability incident to the service (S. O. June 5, W. D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of Commissaries of Subsistence are made: Capt. Wm. H. Ball will be relieved from duty as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at New Orleans, La., and will repair to Washington City and assume the duties of Purchasing and Depot Commissary at that place. Capt. Thomas Wilson is relieved from duty as Purchasing and Depot Commissary in Washington, D. C., and will report on or before July 1, 1879, to the Commanding General Dept. of the Platte for duty as Chief Com. of Sub. of that Dept. and as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Omaha, Neb. Major John P. Hawkins is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Platte, and assigned to duty as Purchasing and Depot Commissary in N. Y. City, to take effect on or before Aug. 1, 1879. Capt. Charles A. Woodruff is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and assigned to duty as Chief Com. of Sub. District of New Mexico, to take effect on or before Sept. 1, 1879. Capt. F. F. Whitehead is relieved from duty in the District of New Mexico, and assigned to duty as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at New Orleans, La., to take effect on or before Nov. 1, 1879 (S. O., May 24, W. D.)

Capt. A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M., Governor of the Leavenworth Military Prison, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., on public business (S. O. 104, May 28, D. M.)

Capt. J. F. Weston, S. D., will proceed from Helena to Fort Ellis, and return, on public business (S. O. 87, May 31, D. D.)

Asst. Surgeon P. F. Harney, member G. C. M. Fort Buford, D. T., June 5 (S. O. 55, May 26, D. D.)

Capt. Charles F. Eagan, C. S., Chief Commissary of the Dept., will make an inspection of the Subsistence Dept. at Fort McDowell, A. T. (S. O. 63, May 21, Dept. of Arizona.)

Capt. J. W. Reilly, Ord. Dept., is appointed to act as inspector on certain ordnance and ordnance stores, tools, etc., on hand at the Ordnance Depot, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., reported as obsolete and unserviceable, for which 1st Lt. J. C. Ayres, Ord. Dept., is responsible (S. O., May 28, W. D.)

Assistant Surgeon S. Q. Robinson, member G. C. M. Fort Missoula, M. T., June 18 (S. O. 55, June 10, D. D.)

Assistant Surgeon L. W. Crampton, member G. C. M. Ft. Randall, D. T., June 8 (S. O. 55, June 10, D. D.)

So much of par. 2, S. O. 121, May 23, 1879, from the War Dept., as relates to 1st Lt. Rogers Birnie, Jr., Ord. Dept., is revoked (S. O., May 31, W. D.)

1st Lt. D. M. Taylor, Ord. Dept., is relieved from duty as recorder of the Retiring Board, constituted by par. 6, of S. O. 23, c. s., H. Q. A. (S. O. 103, May 26, D. M.)

Surg. D. Bache, member G. C. M. Benicia Barracks, Cal., May 23 (S. O. 55, May 19, M. D. P.)

A. A. Surg. W. H. Comings will proceed from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Fort Union, N. M., and will report by telegraph to the C. O. District of New Mexico for further orders. Asst. Surg. L. A. LaGarde will proceed to the Cantonment on the North Fork of

the Canadian River, I. T., for duty (S. O. 101, May 23, D. M.)

Asst. Surg. J. H. Patzki, member G. C. M. at Fort Ontario, N. Y., June 2 (S. O. 86, May 27, D. E.)
Asst. Surg. J. H. T. King, member G. C. M. Fort McIntosh, Tex., June 12 (S. O. 111, May 29, D. T.)

A. A. Surg. Dorsey M. McPherson, is relieved from duty at Fort Grant, A. T., and will report to the C. O. Fort Apache, A. T., for duty (S. O. 63, May 19, Dept. of Arizona.)

Surg. Edw. P. Vollum is detailed as president of the G. C. M. at the Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Bks, Mo. (S. O., June 5, W. D.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

One month, to apply for an extension of one month, Asst. Surg. R. M. O'Reilly, McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 84, May 28, D. S.)

Fifteen days, Capt. E. B. Kirk, Q. M. Dept., Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 54, May 26, D. D.)

Six days, Capt. James M. Marshall, A. Q. M., Baltimore, Md. (S. O. 87, May 31, D. E.)

Six months, on Surgeon's cert., with permission to go beyond sea, Captain C. S. Heintzelman, A. Q. M. (S. O., May 31, W. D.)

One month, Asst. Surg. Edwin Bentley, Little Rock Bks, Ark. (S. O. 88, June 2, D. S.)

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Paymaster J. A. Brodhead will proceed to Coffeyville, Kas., paying Co. I, 4th Cavalry; Paymaster W. R. Gibson will proceed to Vinita, I. T., paying the Battalion of Cavalry (S. O. 104, May 28, D. M.)

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, ETC.

Hosp. Steward George Beilding is assigned to duty at Fort Assiniboine (S. O. 53, May 23, D. D.)

Hosp. Steward Patrick Coyne is assigned to duty at Fort Assiniboine, M. T. (S. O. 54, May 26, D. D.)

Com. Sergt. James W. Drennan is assigned to temporary duty at the Coal Banks, on the Missouri River (S. O. 54, May 26, D. D.)

Hosp. Steward Charles H. Fearn is relieved from duty at Baton Rouge Bks, La., and will proceed to Jackson Bks, La., for duty (S. O. 88, June 2, D. S.)

Hosp. Steward A. M. Reybold, Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, granted a furlough by post commencing for one month, with permission to apply for one month's extension, May, 1879.

Hosp. Steward E. A. Edwards returned from furlough May 31, 1879, and reported to Comd'g General Dept. of the East for assignment to duty.

Hosp. Steward George W. Weed is assigned to duty at Mount Vernon Bks, Ala. (S. O. 88, June 2, D. S.)

THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and A. B. D. E. F. K. M. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; C. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G. Fort Boise, Idaho T.; I. Fort Colville, Nev.; H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L. Fort Klamath, Ore.

Detached Service.—1st Lt. Edward Hunter, Adj't., is detailed to make the inspections at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., ordered by S. O. 44, par. 1, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia, in place of Maj'r John Green, who has left the post (S. O. 54, May 13, D. C.)

2ND CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.—Headquarters and C. G. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh; D. F. K. Fort Ellis, M. T.; H. L. Fort Assiniboine.

Detached Service.—Major David S. Gordon, Capt. John Mix, James N. Waelan, 2d Lieut. Edward J. McClelland, Henry C. La Point, Curtis B. Hopkin, members, and 1st Lt. John H. Coale, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Custer, M. T., June 10 (S. O. 55, May 26, D. D.)

1st Lt. O. T. Hall, 2d Lt. F. W. Kingsbury, members, and 2d Lt. C. F. Roe, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Keogh, M. T., June 10 (S. O. 55, May 26, D. D.)

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.—Headquarters and D. F. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; B. Fort Fetterman, Wy. T.; A. C. E. I. Fort Robinson, Neb.; G. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; H. M. Fort Sidney, Neb.; E. Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T.; L. Fort McPherson, Neb.

Change of Station.—Two companies of the 3d Cav., stationed at Fort Laramie, W. T., to be selected by the Post Commander, will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., and take post (S. O. 45, May 26, D. P.)

The following changes in the stations of companies 3d Cav. are announced, viz.: Co. A, from Fort Laramie, W. T., to Fort Robinson, Neb.; Co. B, from Fort Laramie, W. T., to Fort Fetterman, W. T.; Co. I, from Fort Fetterman, W. T., to Fort Robinson, Neb. The companies will proceed to the stations above indicated, without delay, and there take post (S. O. 46, May 29, D. P.)

Detached Service.—Capt. John B. Johnson, 1st Lt. John C. Thompson, Adj't., 2d Lieut. George F. Chase, Bainbridge Reynolds, members, G. C. M. Fort Laramie, Wy. T., May 28 (S. O. 44, May 24, D. P.)

1st Lt. Chas. Morton is detailed as J. A. of G. C. M. appointed to meet at the Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Bks, Mo. (S. O., June 5, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to apply for extension of six months, to go beyond sea, Capt. John B. Johnson, Fort Laramie, Wy. T. (S. O. 56, May 27, M. D. M.)

5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A. B. D. F. I. M. Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.; C. E. E. Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; H. Fort McPherson, Neb.; G. L. Fort Washakie, Wy. T.

Detached Service.—Col. W. Merritt, member, and 1st

Lieut. J. A. Augur, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Laramie, Wy. T., May 28 (S. O. 44, May 24, D. P.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. William C. Forbush, Fort McKinney, Wy. T., one month (S. O. 57, June 2, M. D. M.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.—Headquarters and M. Fort Lowell, A. T.; A. G. Fort Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C. L. Fort Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Fort Apache, A. T.; H. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; I. Fort McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Non-Com. Officers.—Quartermaster Sergt. George Athorn will report to the C. O. 6th Cav., at Fort Lowell, A. T., for duty (S. O. 61, May 16, D. A.)

Veterinary Surgeons.—Veterinary Surgeon William Wheatley will report to the President of the Board of Officers instituted by par. 1, S. O. 45, from Hdqrs Dept. of Arizona, to meet at Los Angeles, Cal., on the 15th inst. (S. O. 59, May 12, D. A.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and A. C. E. G. H. M. Fort Meade, D. T.; I. L. Fort Lincoln, D. T.; F. K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. Fort Yates, D. T.

Change of Station.—The Hdqrs and Cos. A (Moylan's), C (Jackson's), G (Tourtelotte's), and H (Bentzen's), now at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., are assigned to duty at Fort Meade (S. O. 53, May 23, D. D.)

Lieut.-Col. Elmer Otis is relieved from duty at Fort Yates, D. T., and will proceed to Fort A. Lincoln and take post (S. O. 56, May 28, D. D.)

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. L. R. Hare is detailed a member of the Board of Officers instituted by par. 2, S. O. 53, from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 56, May 28, D. D.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. William H. Baldwin, eight days (S. O. 56, May 28, D. D.)

8TH CAVALRY, Col. Thos. H. Neill.—Headquarters and G. H. Fort Ringgold, Tex.; C. D. I. L. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. K. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh.

Detached Service.—Capt. A. P. Caraher, 2d Lieut. J. W. Pinder, members, G. C. M. Fort McIntosh, Tex., June 12 (S. O. 111, May 23, D. T.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. E. A. Ellis, two months (S. O., May 31, W. D.)

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; K. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. H. M. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. B. G. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; E. Fort Union, N. M.; I. Fort Wingate, N. M.; D. Fort Lewis, Colo.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. John Conline is relieved from duty as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. Fort Selden, N. M., and after transferring to the A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. Fort Bliss, Tex., all public property for which he is responsible, will proceed to Ojo Caliente, N. M., and relieve 1st Lieut. D. H. Clark, 15th Inf., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at that point (S. O. 52, May 27, D. N. M.)

Detached Service.—Co. A is relieved from duty at Yleta, Tex., and will proceed at once to Fort Bliss, Tex., for temporary duty (S. O. 50, May 21, D. N. M.)

Leave of Absence.—Seven months, Capt. Francis Moore (S. O., June 5, W. D.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. F. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; G. I. Fort Sill, I. T.; C. F. H. E. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; A. Fort Elliott, Tex.

Leave Extended.—Capt. J. M. Kelley, five days (S. O. 108, May 24, D. T.)

Horses.—The Depot Quartermaster, at the San Antonio Depot, will forward sixty cavalry horses for the 10th Cav., as follows: Fort Davis, 30; Fort Stockton, 4; Fort Concho, 16. The C. O. Dist. of the Pecos will direct the distribution to companies (S. O. 111, May 28, D. T.)

11TH CAVALRY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; L. Fort Independence, Mass.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Leave Extended.—Capt. Franck E. Taylor, ten days (S. O. 86, May 27, D. E.)

12TH ARTILLERY, Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. F. G. San Antonio, Tex.; K. Ft. Monroe, Va.; B. H. Washington, D. C.; I. Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; L. Ft. Clark, Tex.

On detached service in District of the Neuces.
Detached Service.—Capt. W. M. Dunn, Jr., A. D. C., will accompany the Dept. Comdr. to West Point, N. Y., and return to his station (S. O. 104, May 28, D. M.)

Capt. Frank B. Hamilton, 1st Lieut. Thomas D. Maurice, members, and 1st Lieut. Robert M. Rogers, A. of G. C. M. Fort Ontario, N. Y., June 2 (S. O. 105, May 27, D. E.)

Capt. Henry G. Litchfield will proceed to Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., on public business (S. O. 86, May 27, D. E.)

Relieved.—2d Lieut. H. D. Bornp is relieved as member G. C. M. at the Post of San Antonio, Tex., by r. 4, S. O. 78, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 90, May 27, D. T.)

13TH ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and O. D. H. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Ft. Monroe, Va.; K. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks, N. Y.; K. Flatbush Bks, N. Y.; F. G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Capt. J. L. Tiernon, 1st Lieuts. E. C. Knowler, C. Dimer, members, G. C. M. Fort Ontario, N. Y., June 2 (S. O. 86, May 27, D. E.)

14TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, H. E. Angel Island, Cal.; C. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Cal.; G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. K. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.; E. D. Presidio Cal.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. William Crozier will report, Aug. 28, 1879, to the Commanding General at pt. of West Point for duty at the U. S. Military Academy (S. O., May 31, W. D.)

Regon.—The presence of Major Joseph Stewart being longer required before the Retiring Board in session

at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., he will return without delay to his station, Fort Canby, W. T. (S. O. 59, May 26, M. D. P.)

Rifle Practice.—A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. Marcus P. Miller, Frank G. Smith, Harry C. Cushing, and 1st Lieut. Charles A. L. Cushing, Recorder, will assemble, at the call of the senior officer, to consider and suggest rules for determining an individual and a company "figure of merit," to be embraced hereafter in the bi-monthly Target Report, to represent the marksmanship of each soldier and of the company at all ranges combined. The Board will also suggest such changes in the present Target Report as progress in rifle practice in the Mil. Div. of the Pacific appears to require (S. O. 56, May 20, M. D. P.)

15TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and D. E. F. I. Atlanta, Ga.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G. H. Key West, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. John M. Baldwin is relieved from duty at Newport Bks, Ky., and will proceed to New Orleans, La., and relieve Capt. William H. Bell, C. S., U. S. Army, of his duties as Depot and Purchasing Commissary at that place, to enable the latter to comply with the requirements of par. 3, S. O. 126, H. Q. A. (S. O. 88, June 2, D. S.)

Detached Service.—Col. Henry J. Hunt, McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., will proceed to Charleston, S. C., to inspect certain articles of Q. M. stores, camp and garrison equipage for which Capt. J. H. Belcher, A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O. 86, May 31, D. S.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Thomas R. Adams, McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., twenty-three days (S. O. 84, May 28, D. S.)

Non-Com. Officers.—The detachment of the 2d and 5th Art. now on duty at Newport Bks, Ky., is relieved; Sergt. John Becker, Bat. E, 5th Art., will conduct it to McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., reporting to the C. O. there, for further orders (S. O. 87, June 1, D. S.)

Target Practice.—A correspondent at Fort Barrancas, Fla., under date of May 31, writes that a shooting match, at 200 yards, came off the day before between five enlisted men of the post and five officers. The wind blew quite hard and the white sand dazzled the eyes of the marksmen. Still, with these odds against them they made a good score, as follows:

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Capt. C. V. Weir, M. | 5 3 4 3 4 2 4 4 2 4 0 4 4 4 3 50 |
| Capt. Wm. Van Reed, B. | 3 4 0 5 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 5 3 0 0 38 |
| 1st Lieut. Crabb, B. | 0 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 48 |
| 1st Lieut. Wood, M. | 3 3 3 4 3 3 5 0 4 4 4 3 4 0 48 |
| 1st Lieut. Homer, B. | 3 4 4 0 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 2 46 |
| | 230 |

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1st Sergt. Gathling, B. | 4 3 3 3 4 4 3 4 4 0 3 3 3 3 50 |
| Sergt. Reagan, B. | 4 4 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 51 |
| Corp. Guinan, L. | 3 3 3 3 3 5 4 4 4 0 3 2 4 4 49 |
| Private Byrnes, B. | 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 56 |
| Priv. Wherson, M. | 3 3 2 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 2 4 3 2 47 |
| | 253 |

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Fort Hale, D. T.; D. H. Fort Sully, D. T.; F. K. Fort Meade, D. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. Isaac D. DeRussy, Fergus Walker, William N. Tisdall, 2d Lieuts. Herbert G. Squiers, Frank de L. Carrington, Nat. P. Phister, members, and 1st Lieut. Allen Smith, Adjt., J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Randall, D. T., June 3 (S. O. 55, May 26, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Four months, 1st Lieut. John J. O'Connell (S. O., May 29, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Frank H. Edmunds, three months (S. O., June 3, W. D.)

To Join.—2d Lieut. M. P. Maus will proceed, via Bismarck, to join his company (S. O. 54, May 26, D. D.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and B. D. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.; C. K. Cp. Howard, Idaho T.; E. I. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; A. G. H. Coeur d'Alene Lake, Idaho T.; F. Fort Harney, Ore.

Leave Extended.—Two months, Major D. P. Hancock (S. O., June 5, W. D.)

Regon.—The presence of Capt. Adolph W. Kroutinger being no longer required before the Retiring Board in session at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., he will return without delay to his station, Camp Howard, I. T. (S. O. 59, May 26, M. D. P.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.—Headquarters and C. F. G. Fort Shaw, M. T.; A. Fort Benton, M. T.; K. Fort Logan, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.; E. Fort Ellis.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. William Mitchell is detailed as Inspector of Indian Supplies at the Crow Agency (S. O. 54, May 26, D. D.)

Capt. Jacob F. Kent, John H. Page, 1st Lieuts. Geo. W. H. Stouch, John W. Hannay, 2d Lieut. Frederick Thies, members, and 1st Lieut. Joseph Hale, Adjt., J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Shaw, M. T., June 10 (S. O. 55, May 26, D. D.)

Major Henry L. Chipman, Capt. William H. Penrose, George E. Head, 1st Lieuts. Edward A. Belger, John P. Thompson, 2d Lieuts. Lorenzo W. Cooke, Arthur Williams, Frank P. Avery, members, and Capt. Charles Hobart, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Missoula, M. T., June 18 (S. O. 55, May 26, D. D.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and B. C. F. Fort Sanders, Wy. T.; E. H. Fort Steele, Wy. T.; A. G. Fort Fetterman, Wy. T.; D. E. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; I. Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. W. S. Collier, 1st Lieuts. H. Seton, R. P. Brown, members, G. C. M. Fort Laramie, Wy. T., May 28 (S. O. 44, May 24, D. P.)

Non-Com. Officers.—Trumpeter Edmund Kreysler, Co. D, is ordered to duty at Fort Sanders, W. T., with the Regimental Band (S. O. 46, May 29, D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Keogh, M. T.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. Jos. N. G. Whistler, Capt. Samuel Owenshine, 1st Lieuts. Theodore F. Forbes, Charles E. Hargous, 2d Lieuts. Hobart K.

Bailey, William H. C. Bowen, John C. F. Tillson, members, G. C. M. Fort Keogh, M. T., June 10 (S. O. 55, May 26, D. D.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. B. F. G. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Change of Station.—Cos. F and G will be relieved from duty at Fort Buford, and will proceed, by the steamer *General Sherman*, to Fort A. Lincoln and take station (S. O. 53, May 22, D. D.)

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. Daniel Huston, Jr., Capt. Thomas Britton, 1st Lieuts. Jacob F. Munson, Charles G. Penney, R. Q. M., 2d Lieuts. George B. Walker, Bernard A. Byrne, members, and 2d Lieut. R. T. Jacob, Jr., J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Buford, D. T., June 5 (S. O. 55, May 24, D. D.)

Non-Com. Officers.—Sergt. Alfred Fosette, Co. A, will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., for the purpose of conducting to Fort A. Lincoln, Private William Butler, Co. G, 17th Inf., a deserter, and any other enlisted men, now at Fort Snelling, destined for Fort A. Lincoln (S. O. 57, May 31, D. D.)

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and B. C. E. F. H. K. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. I. Fort Shaw, M. T.; G. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. Fort Logan, M. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. Daniel W. Benham, Thad's S. Kirtland, 1st Lieuts. William Quinton, Daniel Robinson, Charles A. Booth, 2d Lieuts. Edward E. Hardin, James B. Jackson, Daniel A. Frederick, Lewis D. Greene, members, and 1st Lieut. Allan H. Jackson, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Snelling, Minn., May 28 (S. O. 55, May 26, D. D.)

1st Lieut. J. T. Van Orsdale, 2d Lieut. F. Woodbridge, members, G. C. M. Fort Shaw, M. T., June 10 (S. O. 55, May 26, D. D.)

Capt. Walter Clifford and 2d Lieut. Geo. S. Young are assigned to duty with the detachment of recruits for the 18th Inf., now at Fort Snelling (S. O. 56, May 28, D. D.)

Upon completion of his duties at Fort Assiniboine, under the operation of pars. 2 and 3, S. O. 56, from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota, Capt. Walter Clifford will proceed to Fort Logan and take charge of ten enlisted men, now at that post, belonging to Co. E, and conduct them to Fort Snelling (S. O. 57, May 31, D. D.)

Relieved.—Capt. G. L. Browning is relieved as Inspector of Indian Supplies at the Crow Agency (S. O. 54, May 26, D. D.)

1st Lieut. J. W. Jacobs, R. Q. M., is relieved as member of Board of Officers instituted by par. 2, S. O. 53, from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 56, May 28, D. D.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and A. H. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.; C. Fort McDermitt, Nev.; D. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E. Fort Gaston, Cal.; F. Fort Mojave, A. T.; G. Fort Halleck, Nev.; I. San Diego Bks, Cal.; B. Fort Yuma, Cal.

1st Lieut. Cyrus A. Earnest, San Diego, Cal., having been subpoenaed as a witness before a G. C. M. in New York City, will proceed there without delay (S. O. 47, May 2, M. D. P.)

The six journeys performed by Col. August V. Kautz, to attend the sessions of the Retiring Board of which he is a member, are approved (S. O. 47, May 2, M. D. P.)

Detached Service.—Capt. William S. Worth, Daniel T. Wells, 1st Lieuts. Charles M. Bailly, R. Q. M., John McE. Hyde, 2d Lieuts. James A. Hutton, Jr., George P. Scriven, members, and 1st Lieut. Thomas Wilhelm, Regtl. Adjt., J. A. of G. C. M. Benicia Bks, Cal., May 23 (S. O. 55, May 19, M. D. P.)

9TH INFANTRY, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and G. H. Fort Omaha, Neb.; A. D. F. K. Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; I. Fort McPherson, Neb.; E. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wy. T.; B. Fort Sidney, Neb.; C. Fort Hartsuff, Neb.

Detached Service.—Capt. G. B. Russell, A. D. C., Insp. of the Dept. of the South, will accompany the Dept. Commander from New Orleans, La., to Fort Barrancas, Fla., and proceed thence to inspect the accounts of disbursing officers at Mobile, Ala., Augusta, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn., and then return to his station (S. O. 85, May 29, D. S.)

1st Lieut. Charles M. Rockefeller will to the C. O. Fort Hartsuff, Neb., for temporary Garrison Court-martial duty, on completion of which he will join his proper station (S. O. 46, May 29, D. P.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F and G, Fort Porter, N. Y.; B and I, Fort Brady, Mich.; C and D, Fort Mackinac, Mich.

This regiment is now comfortably settled in its new quarters on the Northern Lakes, and, we hope, enjoys the change, after its long sojourn in the Dept. of Tex.

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and D. E. G. I. K. Fort Bennett, D. T.; B. C. F. H. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. Fort Sully, D. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. G. K. Sanderson, J. Conrad, 1st Lieut. W. E. Kingsbury, 2d Lieuts. F. F. Kisingbury, H. O. S. Heistand, members, G. C. M. Fort Custer, M. T., June 10 (S. O. 55, May 26, D. D.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A. F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; B. E. Fort Verde, A. T.; C. D. Fort Apache, A. T.; E. Camp J. A. Rucker, A. T.; G. Camp McDowell, A. T.; H. Camp Thomas, A. T.; I. Fort Grant, A. T.

Assignment of Duty.—2d Lieut. R. K. Evans is announced as Acting Aide-de-Camp to the Brevet Major-General Commanding, to date from the 7th inst. (S. O. 60, May 15, D. A.)

To Join.—The presence of Capt. Alexander B. MacGowan being no longer required before the Retiring Board in session at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., he will without delay proceed to join his company stationed at Fort Apache, A. T., reporting upon arrival to the C. O. of the post for duty (S. O. 56, May 20, M. D. P.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Jackson Bks, Ark.; B. G. Mount Vernon, Ala.; C. E. K. Little Rock Bks, Ark.; F. Newport Bks, Ky.

14TH INFANTRY. Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. H. I. K. Fort Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B, C, G, Fort Cameron, U. T.

15TH INFANTRY. Colonel George P. Buell.—Headquarters and D. E. F. H. I. K. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; C. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Lewis, Colo.; A. G. Fort Bliss, Tex.; H. Fort Marcy, N. M.

To Join.—Lieut. D. H. Clark, upon being relieved by Lieut. J. Conline, 9th Cav., will proceed to join his proper station at Fort Stanton, reporting to the C. O. for duty (S. O. 53, May 27, D. N. M.)

Rejoin.—The enlisted men of Co. H, now forming the details at Craig and McRae, after being relieved by the C. O. Fort Bliss, will be sent to join their company at Fort Marcy, N. M. (S. O. 53, May 27, D. N. M.)

16TH INFANTRY. Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and D. E. F. H. I. K. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; B. D. E. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; F. G. Ft. Wallace, Kas.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. I. O. Shelby, Fort Riley, Kas., will relieve 1st Lieut. G. M. Love as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at Fort Wallace, Kas. (S. O. 105, May 29, D. M.)

17th INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and B. D. E. I. Fort Yates, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. F. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. A. E. Kilpatrick, ten days (S. O. 53, May 22, D. D.)

18TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Assiniboine, Montana.

Recruits.—The C. O. of Fort Snelling will forward the recruits of the 18th Inf., now at that post, to Fort Assiniboine, under charge of Capt. Walter Clifford, 7th Inf., 1st Lieut. Robert G. Heiner, 1st Inf., and 2d Lieut. Geo. S. Young, 7th Inf. He will forward with this detachment, all other recruits now at Fort Snelling, for posts between Forts Stevenson and Shaw, both inclusive. A. A. Surg. S. H. Orton, M. D., will accompany the recruits of the 18th Inf. as medical officer, as far as the Coal Banks. Upon arrival at that place, he will be relieved from further duty with the detachment, and will proceed to join his station in New York. From the Coal Banks, Capt. Clifford and Lieut. Young will proceed with the 18th Inf. recruits to Fort Assiniboine and Lieut. Heiner will repair to Fort Shaw, with the recruits for the 3d Inf. that are to be sent with the detachment. On arrival at the posts mentioned, the recruits will be turned over to the respective Post Commanders, and Capt. Clifford and Lieut. Heiner and Young will proceed to join their stations (S. O. 56, May 28, D. D.)

The New Post.—A Helena despatch to the New York Herald notes that the 18th Infantry were unmolested on their march from the Coal Banks to Beaver Creek, where Fort Assiniboine will be built:

A war party of Yanktonnals was observed about three miles distant, and some friendly Gros Ventres went to look after them. A fight ensued in which the Gros Ventres were worsted, the Yanktonnals securing three scalps. Sitting Bull sent General Ruger, commander of the 18th, word that he would not allow a military post to be built on Beaver Creek. "We'll built it though," said the General; "and it will be impossible for the Bull to raise a force large enough to make Ruger break his word." The vicinity of the proposed fort will be constantly patrolled by two companies of the 3d Cavalry, in order to obtain early warning of any hostile movement on the part of the Redskins. No serious trouble is apprehended by the best judges of the situation, but the Milk River country will not be a desirable locality for picnic parties, this season at any rate. The troops station at Assiniboine will inevitably have their hands full, and if it is true that only four companies are to winter there the Indians will have to be unusually quiet to be kept in check by such a force. The post tradeship, worth \$30,000 per year, has been awarded to C. A. Broadwater. A mail route has been established by the Government from Fort Benton and Fort Belknap via Assiniboine. A tri-weekly line of coaches will run between the latter post and Benton.

19TH INFANTRY. Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and B. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; E. K. Fort Lyon, C. T.; D. F. G. Fort Dodge, Kas.; A. C. I. Fort Elliott, Tex.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. George H. Cook, Regt. Adj., is detailed as Recorder of the Retiring Board, constituted by par. 6, S. O. 23, H. Q. A. (S. O. 103, May 26, D. M.)

20TH INFANTRY. Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. San Antonio, Tex.; C. E. F. H. Fort Clark, Tex.

Detached Service.—2d Lieuts. F. D. Sharp and H. F. Kendall are detailed additional members G. C. M. instituted at Fort Clark, Tex., by par. 2, S. O. 89, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 106, May 23, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. John B. Rodman, Adj., Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. 110, May 27, D. T.)

Enlisted Men.—On the recommendation of the C. O. Co. A and F, Private S. O'Keefe, Co. F, is transferred to Co. A (S. O. 109, May 26, D. T.)

21ST INFANTRY. Col. H. A. Morrow.—Headquarters and D. G. K. Vancouver Bks, Wash. T.; A. Boise Bks, Idaho T.; B. Fort Harney, Or.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; C. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.; B. E. Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I. Fort Canby, Wash. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Charles E. S. Wood, A. D. C., and Private S. P. Goodwin, General Service, will accompany the Dept. Comdr. of Columbia to Wallula, Camp at Kittitas, Fort Colville, W. T., and such other points as he may visit (S. O. 53, May 13, D. C.)

During the absence of 1st Lieut. Frederick H. E. Ebstein, R. Q. M., Recruiting Officer at Vancouver Bks, W. T., 1st Lieut. Daniel Cornman is temporarily detailed in his place (S. O. 47, May 2, M. D. I.)

Non-Com. Officers.—Sergt. Edward O'Shea, Co. E, will proceed to Vancouver Bks, W. T., for temporary duty (S. O. 54, May 12, D. C.)

22ND INFANTRY. Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and B. C. G. H. I. Fort McKavett, Tex.; A. Fort Griffin, Tex.; D. E. F. G. Fort Gibson, Ind. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 1st Lieut. C. C. Curlick, Fort Gibson, I. T. (S. O. 103, May 24, D. M.)

23RD INFANTRY. Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and B. E. F. H. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; A. C. D. G. I. K. North Fork of the Canadiana.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. J. Coppinger, Act. Insp., will proceed from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on public business, to Baxter Springs, Kas.; Vinita, I. T.; Coffeyville, Ark. City, the camp of troops in the vicinity of Caldwell, and Wichita, Kas. (S. O. 101, May 23, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY. Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.; D. E. H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Fort Ringgold, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. B. Nixon will assume command of the recruits for the 24th Inf., now at the Post of San Antonio, and conduct them to Fort Duncan, there to be assigned to companies (S. O. 111, May 28, D. T.)

Capt. Lewis Johnson, J. N. Morgan, J. M. Thompson, 2d Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., members, and 1st Lieut. J. R. Pierce, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort McIntosh, Tex., June 12 (S. O. 111, May 28, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, 1st Lieut. W. H. W. James, Adj., Fort Duncan, Tex. (S. O. 109, May 26, D. T.)

25TH INFANTRY. Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and E. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. San Felipe, Tex.; A. G. K. Fort Concho, Tex. † In the field.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. H. P. Ritzius, R. Q. M., will conduct a detachment of recruits, for 24th Inf., from Jackson Bks, New Orleans, La., to San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 106, May 22, D. T.)

1st Lieut. W. I. Sanborn is detailed a member G. C. M. instituted at the Post of San Antonio, Tex., by par. 4, S. O. 78, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 110, May 27, D. T.)

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, May 31, 1879.

2d Lieutenant Joseph Hall, 14th Infantry—Resigned May 26, 1879.

Military Academy.—The leave of absence granted Cadet George F. Barney, 3d Class, U. S. Military Academy, is extended to July 1, 1879 (S. O., June 2, W. D.)

Special Inspectors.—Capt. J. I. Rodgers, 2d Art., is appointed a Special Inspector on ten miles pertaining to the Q. M. Dept., at Fort Clark, Tex., for which 1st Lieut. H. W. Lawton, R. Q. M., 4th Cav., is responsible (S. O. 108, May 24, D. T.)

Abandoned Posts.—The abandoned Posts of Craig and McRae, in addition to Seiden, are placed under the immediate command of the C. O. Fort Bliss, Tex., who will station details at each of the posts named, and take such other action in regard to them as is indicated in letter of May 27, from Hdqrs Dist. of New Mexico (S. O. 52, May 27, D. N. M.)

Post Discontinued.—The Post of Baton Rouge Bks is discontinued. Co. B (Bascom), 13th Inf., will take post at Mount Vernon Bks, Ala.; Co. K (MacArthur) will take post at Little Rock Bks, Ark. All public stores, not heretofore provided for, will be left in charge of the Ordnance Sergeant (S. O. 86, May 31, D. S.)

Board of Inspection.—A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. Frederick Van Vliet, 3d Cav., 1st Lieut. John G. Bourke, 3d Cav., A. D. C., and 1st Lieut. William P. Hall, R. Q. M., 5th Cav., will assemble at Omaha, Neb., on the 2d day of June, 1879, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to inspect 118 Cavalry horses, to be delivered under contract by E. Fenlon (S. O. 46, May 29, D. P.)

Inspection of Horses.—A Board, to consist of Major W. R. Price, 8th Cav., and 2d Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cav., will convene at the San Antonio Depot, on the 24th inst., to inspect a lot of cavalry horses, intended for the 10th Cav. (S. O. 106, May 22, D. T.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. Wm. W. Sanders, 6th Inf.; Capt. R. P. Hughes, 3d Inf., A. D. C., and 1st Lieut. J. W. Jacobs, R. Q. M., 7th Inf., will assemble in St. Paul, Minn., on the 26th inst., for the inspection of horses (S. O. 53, May 22, D. D.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. N. A. Miles, and Capt. Simon Snyder and E. P. Ewers, 5th Inf., will assemble at Fort Keogh, at such time as may be designated by the President of the Board, for the inspection of ponies as remounts for the 5th Infantry. The Board is authorized to proceed to such points in Montana as may be necessary (S. O. 53, May 22, D. D.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet, as occasion requires, at the Quartermaster's Depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for inspecting such horses as may be presented to it by Mr. E. Fenlon, under his contract to supply a certain number for the military service. Detail for the Board: Major D. G. Swalm, Judge-Advocate, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Charles B. Hall, R. Q. M., 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. J. Volkmar, 5th Cav., A. D. C. (S. O. 101, May 23, D. M.)

ARMY PROMOTIONS.—The following promotions in the Ordnance Corps, occasioned by the retirement, May 29, of Col. Frank D. Callender, were sent to the Senate by the President on Monday, June 3:

Lieut. Col. James G. Benton to be colonel, vice Callender, retired; Major Thomas G. Baylor to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Benton, promoted; Captain Isaac Arnold to be major, vice Baylor, promoted; 1st Lieut. Wm. S. Starring to be captain, vice Arnold, promoted.

The following were sent in June 3, and referred to the Military Committee:

To be Post Chaplains.—Geo. W. Collier, of Ohio, vice Fish, deceased; Stephen G. Dodd, of New Jersey, vice Gilmore, retired.

For Appointment in the Ordnance Corps.—2d Lieut. Orin B. Mitcham, 4th Artillery, to be 1st lieutenant, vice Starring, promoted.

These last appointments and promotions are regular, and they will probably be confirmed at an early executive session. All the nominations for promotion in the Army, sent to the Senate by the President up to and including June 2, were confirmed by the Senate in executive session on Tuesday, June 3.

These nominations were published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 26, May 3, and May 31.

Confirmations by the Senate are not considered final, under the rules of the Senate, until two executive sessions after the one confirming have passed. Thus the nominations confirmed June 3 will be returned to the President with the notice that they are confirmed as nominated by him, on Friday, June 6, provided there are two executive sessions before them. This rule is adopted so as to give senators two days in which to prepare a recommendation of any confirmation.

There was objection on Tuesday to only one nomination—that of Lieut. Col. Wm. R. Shafter to be colonel of the 1st Infantry, which was finally passed. The promotions will, without doubt, stand, as the delay in reporting them to the President is a mere routine matter.

GENERAL JAMES SHIELDS.

Many officers in both services will regret to hear that on Sunday night last, at Ottumwa, Iowa, died General and ex United States Senator James Shields. During that day he had seemed as well as usual; he ate a hearty supper at 6, wrote several letters, but just before retiring complained of a pain in the chest, and soon thereafter said to his niece he was dying, and in thirty minutes expired, sitting in his chair, remaining conscious to the last. He lectured in Ottumwa on the previous Wednesday evening, and had remained there visiting relatives.

General Shields was born in Dagannon, Tyrone county, Ireland, in 1810, emigrated to this country when a boy of sixteen, settled in Illinois, and at twenty-two was admitted to the bar in Kaskaskia. Four years later he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1839 he was chosen State auditor. He became judge of the supreme court of the State in 1843, was commissioner of the United States land office in 1845, and at the outbreak of the war with Mexico he raised a regiment of volunteers, and was soon appointed brigadier general. He distinguished himself at Vera Cruz, and at Cerro Gordo was severely wounded, but refused to quit the field. He was struck in the chest by a copper grape-shot that passed through his lungs. A fine silk handkerchief was worked in and finally drawn through the wound, removing the extravasated blood, when daylight could be seen through the hole. He lived to be a well man, free from any inconvenience from his wound. For his services on this occasion he was brevetted major general, and General Twigg and Scott mentioned him in laudatory terms in their reports. He afterwards led the "Palmettos" of South Carolina and the New York volunteers at Churubusco, and was in the thick of the fight at Chapultepec. His horse having been shot under him, Gen. Shields fought on foot, bareheaded and in shirt sleeves, leading his brigade, sword in hand.

Prior to the Mexican war, Shields had served in the ranks, in the Florida war; and in the war of 1861, his sword was at the service of the Government. We need not, however, rehearse his familiar career in the war for the Union, whose chief exploit was in worsting Stonewall Jackson at Winchester, in 1862, after a hard battle. Shields was again wounded there, and issued his orders from a litter. In political life this extraordinary soldier had no less exceptional a career, for he was, at different times, senator from three States—Illinois, Minnesota and Missouri—a record unparalleled. The reappearance of his name before Congress, last year, as an unsuccessful candidate, first for house doorkeeper, and then for the Army retired list, is fresh in memory.

On Tuesday afternoon, two companies of the 19th Infantry and the regimental band, under Capt. Luke O'Reilly, left Fort Leavenworth for Carrollton, Mo., to assist at his funeral.

FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

COL. JAMES G. C. LEE, late Depot Quartermaster at military headquarters in St. Paul, who has been selected as superintendent of the important work of constructing the new fort on Milk River, Montana, has selected his men, and will soon be ready to start on his expedition to that distant post. About two hundred carpenters, masons, and laborers have been employed, who will be furnished transportation to and from St. Paul to the new post.

Fort Assiniboine is to be established at the mouth of Beaver Creek, on Milk River, the latter being a considerable stream that rises in the British Provinces and runs westerly, emptying into the Missouri one hundred miles directly west of Fort Buford. The fort itself is one hundred and seventy miles from the mouth of Milk River in a straight line, and seventy or eighty miles northeastward from Fort Benton. It is also about forty miles north of the Missouri and the same distance from the international boundary line. The

means of transportation are rail to Bismarck, steamer from Bismarck to the Coal Banks, which is about fifty miles on the river below Fort Benton, and thence forty miles overland to the site of the new fort.

Fort Assiniboine is designed to be a large and important fortification, designed eventually to afford quarters for a couple of regiments. It will be built of brick and stone, and in all respects will be a strong and permanent military work. The portion of the fort to be erected this summer by Col. Lee will accommodate six companies, and it will be completed in the course of about four months or perhaps less.—*Pioneer Press*, May 28.

(From the N. Y. Sun.)

THE TRIAL OF CAPTAIN LINCOLN.

ALBANY, TEXAS, May 17.

The trial of S. H. Lincoln for the murder of Charles McCaffrey at Fort Griffin on the 29th of April last was concluded this evening. Murder trials here have not lost their interest on account of their frequency, as might be supposed. This one attracted unusual interest on account of the position of the person accused as an officer in the U. S. Army, and his deserved popularity in the county acquired during a two years' residence at Griffin as commandant of the post.

Lincoln is a captain in the 10th Infantry. Charles McCaffrey, the deceased, was a private in the 23d Infantry. On the evening of the 29th of April, between 8 and 9 o'clock, McCaffrey came down from the post into the village drunk and noisy, and, according to some accounts, quarrelsome and disposed to create a disturbance. He went to Conrad's store without any other purpose, it is supposed, than to cut up the usual disagreeable antics of drunken men. At the door he met several persons to whom he announced the fact that he belonged to Co. A, 23d Infantry, and wanted to know if they did. Being satisfied on that point, he entered the store and passed to the back part of it, terrifying on his way the clerk and two women customers. Capt. Lincoln, Mr. Conrad, and several other persons were sitting in the back part of the store. Lincoln, noticing the condition of McCaffrey, ordered him to his quarters, which order he manifested no disposition to obey. Then Lincoln took McCaffrey by the arm to enforce his order, the latter remarking as he was led to the front door of the store: "Captain, you will be sorry for this." At the door Lincoln pointed up to the post, situated on an abrupt elevation about two hundred and fifty yards distant, and said: "There is your place; go!"

The two then crossed the platform in front of the store about five feet wide, and in stepping from it to the street, they stumbled and fell. The soldier struck Lincoln, who drew his pistol and fired instantly, exclaiming, as he did so, "Damn you; would you strike me?" The ball took effect in the neck of the man just behind the angle of the jaw, and shivering the vertebrae, produced a wound from which he died within twenty-four hours.

The coroner's jury, after hearing the witnesses, declared that Charles McCaffrey came to his death by a pistol shot wound; that the pistol was in the hands of S. H. Lincoln, and that the killing was felonious.

The Grand Jury of Shackelford County found a true bill against Capt. Lincoln, containing the usual counts for murder in the first and second degree, and for manslaughter and Lincoln was formally arraigned on Friday, May 16, 1879, in the District Court, Judge J. R. Fleming, presiding.

Albany, the county town of Shackelford, and the scene of this trial, is a frontier town, something over two years old, containing two dozen houses, some shanties, and about a hundred and fifty inhabitants. The houses are mostly built around the four sides of a large square, in the centre of which is the structure which serves as a court house. The merquite brush has not yet been grubbed out of the square, and stock find tolerable grazing ground around the court house. The inhabitants of the surrounding country are engaged in the business of raising cattle or growing wool. Some have opened up farms with a success well attested by the thriving condition of the growing crops. They are, with few exceptions, a law-abiding and peace-loving people; but, from the nature of their isolated situation on the frontier, where little law and less equity could, until recently, be administered, they naturally do not have the most profound respect for legal forms. The building in which the sessions of the court are held is of the picket or stake variety of architecture, neither ceiled nor plastered, and, until recently, not weatherboarded.

On the morning on which the trial was begun, the crowd without the bar, from whom the jury was to be drawn, was composed of men of the true frontier stamp. Some of them had weathered the storm through years of Indian wars, and nearly all of them were more familiar with the use of the rifle and revolver than with courts of justice.

Judge Fleming, who possesses not only the legal learning necessary to adorn the bench, but also the physique to give it weight and dignity, was seated behind a pine desk, on a platform raised a little above the floor. In front of him, around a table, the counsel for the State and the defence, with the miscellaneous crowd of lawyers and hangers-on around the court, were seated. The Sheriff and half a dozen deputies stood around, wearing their revolvers and bowie knives on belts which were filled with perfect magazines of metallic "cartridges," ready to execute summary justice should the court so order it.

Mr. Moore, the District Attorney, and Mr. Brown, the County Attorney, represented the State, and Col. McCall, a mighty counsellor in these parts, and lately an applicant for the position of United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas, announced himself as counsel for the defence. McCall had associated with him Capt. Veale of Breckenridge. The

work of impelling a jury occupied only about an hour and a half.

Mr. Postle, who was standing outside the store when McCaffrey made his appearance, and Mr. Conrad, who was inside with Lincoln, told the story of the killing substantially as I have related it above, and were corroborated by others. Their cross-examination elicited the additional facts that McCaffrey, when led out of the store, had his hand inside the breast of his soldier blouse, from which the defence wanted to infer that Lincoln had reason to believe the man was armed; and that Lincoln, immediately after the killing, started up to the post to get a surgeon and a stretcher.

Capt. Irving, of the 23d Regiment, to whose company McCaffrey belonged, testified that on the morning of April 29 he had arrived at Fort Griffin with his company to take charge of the post; that although the command had not been formally turned over to him, he considered himself in command by virtue of the seniority of his commission; that at about 9 o'clock on the evening of April 29 Lincoln came to his quarters at the post and told him that he had shot one of the soldiers down in the village, and that he (Lincoln) had always had his mind made up to shoot any soldier who struck him. Dr. Powell, an Army surgeon, then testified as to the nature of the wound, and said that by the direction of Capt. Lincoln he went down to the village from the post with a stretcher and had the wounded man brought up, and that the pistol shot wound was the cause of McCaffrey's death. Here the prosecution rested.

The defence recalled nearly all the witnesses for the prosecution, but their re-examination did not change or affect the weight of their testimony in any material respect. They then offered to prove that McCaffrey, on the evening in question was drunk and belligerent, had threatened to clean out the flat, had entered private houses and insulted divers persons; but the court ruled out all that as irrelevant. This ruling was excepted to by the defence. Capt. Lincoln's character as a peaceable, law-abiding person was then proved by the unimpeachable testimony of some of the best and oldest citizens of the county; and the defence closed their case.

The charge of the court, although not favorable to the prisoner, was fair and just, and indicated a careful consideration of the law and the facts of the case.

The jury, after being out about eight hours, handed in a verdict of not guilty. It was with difficulty that the court could restrain the applause of the crowd when the verdict was announced. Lincoln was embraced by his special friend Mr. Conrad, who had spent the previous night in jail with him, and was congratulated by many others.

[The *Washington Herald* is aggrieved because the brief account of this affair which appeared last week was not credited to that paper, as it claims it should have been. We did not see it in the *Herald*, and gave it for what it purported to be in the copy we printed from. We are not so anxious to be held responsible for what appears in the daily papers as to intentionally omit to give them credit for what we take from them.—*Editorial Journal*.]

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

The following bills have been introduced during the past week:

S. R. 644, to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish condemned ordnance for the monument of Col. Robert L. McCook, 9th Ohio Volunteers, in Washington Park, Cincinnati.

H. R. 2807, to provide for the payment of additional bounty to the soldiers of the Army of the United States during the war of the Rebellion.

H. R. 2090, to authorize Secretary of War to furnish condemned cannon for soldiers' cemetery at Gallipolis, O.

H. R. 2109, to amend the laws relating to the retired list in the Navy. It amends section 1444 R. S. to read as follows: "When any officer below the rank of vice-admiral has been 45 years in the service of the United States, or 16 years old, except in the case provided in the next section, he may be retired from active service at the discretion of the President."

H. R. 2088, to authorize the restoration of John R. Edie, late lieutenant-colonel 8th United States Infantry, to the rank he held in the Army when honorably discharged.

H. R. 2088, granting a pension to Mrs. Long, widow of the late Lieutenant A. K. Long (of Subsistence Department, United States Army).

H. R. 2088, for relief of Redmond Tully (late lieutenant of 1st United States Artillery and 12th Infantry).

Foreign Relations.—H. R. 20, authorizing J. W. A. Nicholson, U. S. N., to accept a decoration from the Naval Committee.

The House has passed the bill, S. 644, granting condemned cannon for a monument to Col. Robt. L. McCook in Washington Park, Cincinnati.

The great matter of interest in Congress, this week, for the Army, has been the confirmation by the Senate, in executive session, of the nominations for promotion.

A second point of importance is that the Democratic members of both houses held a joint caucus on Tuesday, at which it was decided to report the Army Appropriation bill, which was vetoed by the President, with the following new section to take the place of the section upon which the President based his veto:

Section 6. That no money appropriated by this act is appropriated or shall be paid for the subsistence, equipment, transportation or compensation of any part of the Army of the United States to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within any State.

We wish that Congress would so far depart from the old form of the bill as to make a suitable appropriation for the demands of seacoast defence, and particularly the supplying of heavy guns. Our seaports are unprotected; fortifications and armaments are required. Our Navy is feeble; ships and guns are wanted.

On Monday Mr. Springer introduced the following bill to regulate the stations of soldiers at elections:

Whereas, The freedom of elections is of the utmost consequence to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people; therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., First—That on every day appointed for any general election, and on every day appointed for any special election of a Representative in Congress, no soldier within two miles of any city, town, or place where such election shall be held shall be allowed to go out of the barracks or quarters in which he is stationed, unless for the purpose of mounting or relieving guard, or for giving his vote, if entitled to vote, at such election, and that every soldier allowed to go out for such purpose within the limits aforesaid shall return to his barracks or quarters with all convenient speed as soon as his guard shall have been relieved or vote tendered.

Second—That when, and so often as any election of any Representative in Congress shall be required by law to be held, or is specially appointed to be made, the President of the United States shall, at some convenient time before the day prescribed or appointed for such election, give notice thereof in writing to the general officer commanding in each military district of the United States, who shall thereupon give the necessary orders for enforcing the execution of this act in all places under his command.

Third—That sections 2,602 and 5,598 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be and the same are hereby repealed.

THE ZULU CAMPAIGN.

An Irish journal thus gloomily describes affairs in South Africa: The English army which is drawn up on the Zulu frontier reaches the astounding total of 30,000 men, of whom about one-half are regular troops, the remainder being made up of colonial volunteers, armed natives under white officers, etc. The costliness of this army is stupendous. The terrible horse disease of South Africa has appeared and is sweeping away the horses of the cavalry. By the loss of the *Clyde* an enormous quantity of valuable stores, including 5,000,000 rounds of ammunition, went to the bottom. The colonists regard the war as a splendid opportunity of making money out of the government fighting to defend them. Each colonial volunteer is paid five shillings a day, and every thing found. The owners of cattle teams insist on terms and conditions of the most exacting character. Famine prices are charged for everything, and Natal is naturally delighted at a war out of which so good a thing is being made. Notwithstanding the vast prices paid the English are paralyzed by want of transport. Col. Crealock cannot move forward without 800 oxen more, and the commissariat confesses that they see not the slightest possibility of being able to fulfil the General's requisition. The column led by the gallant Col. Wood is in still worse plight. His drivers refuse to cross the frontier and are rapidly deserting. The health of the troops is very bad. The latest accounts are that on the few days before the mails started four officers, one of them a son of Lord Gough, died. Very many officers are ill, including Col. Wood, Col. Pearson, and Prince Louis Napoleon, who is very seriously indisposed. In the force of 2,000 men stationed at Ginghlovo there are 200 sick. The sick there lack hospital comforts and the medical staff is entirely insufficient in number. The Zulus appear to be full of fight and are massing to oppose the invasion. Other native tribes are giving great trouble. Morios still holds out, and his Baautos beat back the last English attack, inflicting a loss of two officers and twenty men. On the northern border another band of natives, after giving much trouble, were dispersed and their leader taken. He turned out to be "an Englishman" named McCarthy.

NEW MILITARY INVENTIONS.

The following patents for military inventions have recently been granted:

To W. R. Faich, of Eureka, Cal., for breechloading fire-arms.

To R. F. Cook, Lion, N. Y., and Joseph Rider, Newark, O., for a revolving firearm—"The hammer being down, it may be cocked by a pull upon the trigger. A succeeding pull upon the trigger discharges it and again brings it to the cocked position. It may also be cocked by the hand, in the usual manner, and discharged by a pull upon the trigger."

To Peder Bergersan, of Cheyenne, Wyo., for a magazine firearm—"A longitudinally-reciprocating breech bolt slides in a pivoted carrier. The carrier receives the cartridge from the magazine and carries it up in line with the chamber, into which it is pushed by the bolt in the act of closing the breech. A vertically-reciprocating locking-piece connected to the guard-lever locks the bolt."

To Thomas Duncan, of Nova Scotia, for gun locks—"The pivoted stop under mainpring prevents the hammer from rising until the stop is turned down by a pull on the trigger."

To G. W. Cilley, of Norwich, Conn., for a firearm—"In combination with a pistol frame constructed without a removable side-plate, a hammer provided with a recess opposite the hand, for the purpose of facilitating the entrance and exit of the hammer and hand."

The *Boston Transcript* reports: The Ames Company of Chicopee shipped, May 29, to Sweden, a twenty-four-inch combined drill and slotting machine.

In the Pennsylvania Senate, last week, an act granting pensions to the Mexican war veterans, which had passed both Houses, and had been twice sent to the Governor and twice recalled by resolution of the Senate, was again sent to the Governor by a vote of 24 to 14.

The following gentlemen have contributed towards a prize to be awarded to the best drilled regimental team or detachment of the cavalry serving in the Military Division of the Missouri: Generals A. S. Webb, W. F. Smith, H. Porter, D. Butterfield, A. T. A. Torbert, J. H. Wilson, B. H. Bristol, T. F. Rodenbough; Col. C. McK. Leoser, L. Kip; Majors T. K. Gibbs, W. B. Wetmore, J. H. Jones; Lieut. L. Farragut; M. Graham, Esq. An executive committee of five has been appointed to carry out the intention of the donors, with Gen. Torbert as chairman, Gen. Rodenbough secretary, and Major Gibbs as treasurer. The committee has been authorized to pay a premium of \$30 for the best design for the prize. Something in the nature of a cavalry standard and guidon is favored. Designs may be sent to the secretary at Governor's Island on or before June 15.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

On the 18th of this month the annual re-union of the Army of the Potomac, the Army of the James, the Cavalry, and the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at Albany. Gen. Hawley will deliver the oration, and Francis J. Finch, of Ithaca, the author of the "Gray and the Blue," the poem. The local committee is as follows: Gen. George H. Sharpe, chairman, Kingston; Gen. Frederick Townsend, Col. J. G. Farnsworth, Col. L. W. Husk, Maj. E. Y. Lansing, Major Francis Pruyn, Capt. C. Schurr, Albany; Gen. W. B. Tibbits, Col. A. J. Morrison, Major C. L. MacArthur, Capt. G. W. Witbeck, Capt. E. L. Cole, Major George H. Otis, Major C. M. Freeman, Troy.

The *Troy Times* makes this suggestion about the Albany re-union: "Doubtless there are scores of these veteran soldiers who would feel a melancholy satisfaction in viewing the graves of Gens. Thomas and Wool—two of the most conspicuous of the heroes of the war—and it would only require an invitation to that end to give them that reminiscence and Troy the pleasure of greeting them."

INVENTORS, says the *London Globe*, will scarcely be inclined to take the results of their brainwork to the English government if we have many more cases of hardship like that of Mr. Henry, the joint inventor of the Martini-Henry rifle. The Court of Queen's Bench has just decided that the sum of \$25,000 paid by the government some years ago to Mr. Henry for his most valuable invention covered not only the rifle itself, but the ammunition which the inventor devised for the weapon at great trouble to himself. Technically speaking, the plaintiff's case was deficient of proof that the government had covenanted to pay an extra sum for the invention of ammunition to suit the new rifle. But is it becoming for a great and enormously wealthy country like this to take refuge behind legal technicalities when it is admitted that a private individual has conferred immense benefit on the State, at the cost of a large expenditure of time, money, and mental labor to himself? In the instance of Mr. Snider the same pitiful sum was awarded for an invention that absolutely saved the country hundreds of thousands of pounds, but he did not receive it until after years of weary waiting in something like absolute indigence. In the same way Sir William Palliser had to make a hard fight of it to obtain even a semblance of adequate remuneration for his important discoveries, which again saved the country vast sums. No foreign State treats its inventors in this ungrateful fashion.

GARIBALDI has executed a formal notarial act renouncing Caprera as his recognized residence and declaring his domicile permanently established in Rome.

THE news of the approaching marriage of King Alfonso with the Archduchess Christina, of Austria, is confirmed. The wedding will take place in October or November next.

ADMIRAL D. D. PORTER and family have taken rooms for the season at the Manhattan House, Shelter Island, N. Y.

It will be remembered that in the suit of the widow of Gen. Granger to have her marriage with ex-Captain Blair declared void *ab initio*, the referee recommended a decree annulling the marriage. Judge Donohue has confirmed the report and issued the decree, and so the case ends.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has awarded a life-saving medal of the first class to Capt. Frederick Kendrick, commander of the Government tug at Ludington, Mich., for heroic services in rescuing, at the imminent risk of his own life, 70 persons from the barge *J. H. Rutten*, on Nov. 1, 1878. Medals of the second class have also been awarded to Captain William Burke of the schr. *Andrew Jackson*, for signal bravery and skillful seamanship in saving six persons from the wreck of the schr. *Jo Vilas*, on Oct. 2, 1878, on Lake Michigan; and to Capt. Patrick Langan, master of the schr. *C. J. Wells*, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Frank McGuirk and William McGee, seamen on the same vessel, for distinguished courage in rescuing Maurice Langan, the mate of the vessel, who had been swept overboard on the night of the 6th of October, 1878, in Lake Erie.

GEN. CARLIN, commandant at Standing Rock, has returned to that post after several weeks absence in the States.

M. PLANQUETTI, the composer of "Les Cloches de Corneville," is engaged on a new comic opera on a military subject. Arrangements are in progress for the simultaneous production of this work next autumn in London, Paris, and New York.

THE *Savannah News*, of May 29, says: "We learn that our popular fellow citizen, General R. H. Anderson, has received a letter from the Secretary of War informing him of his appointment as one of the Board of Visitors to West Point. Twenty-two years ago the coming June, General Anderson graduated at West Point, and this will make his first visit to the institution since that time. The appointment is a compliment to him, the more so that it was unexpected, but we are assured none of the board will be more competent to pass judgment upon the matters to be inquired into than he, and the Secretary of War has made an excellent selection."

GEN. IHRIS sends us a reply to the too frisky Frisco writer who talked of him in the way mentioned last week, as follows: "And Ihris pronounces the fellow who wrote it a pusillanimous scab; an irreclaimable blackguard; and a malicious liar.—Geo. P. IHRIS, Army and Navy Club, N. Y. City, May 31, 1879."

GEN. HAZEN received a serenade at his home in Garrettsville, Portage County, Ohio, last week, and, in the course of his acknowledgment, is reported to have thus commented on the recent Court-martial: "At the court but little that would have been useful to me was admitted; in fact, while another was on trial, it seemed like being tried myself with my hands tied, my mouth closed, and without the aid of counsel who would speak or act." Gen. Hazen writes us also, from the same point: "The peculiarity of the case permitted Gen. Stanley to put on the stand any one who at any time in the war or since felt pique or enmity to me. This, although not testimony, went out to the world for ten days with the effect that facts would have had, and although one day was sufficient, on my part, to completely sweep away all that was attempted to be set up, this did not have, nor begin to have, the effect in the press that its weight entitled it to have."

THE French artist, M. A. De Neuville, has been commissioned by some Englishmen to paint a picture of the battle of Isandula.

LAST Saturday, in New York, at All Souls' Church, 4th avenue and 15th street, Miss Edith Cooper, the only daughter of the Mayor

of the city, was joined in wedlock to Mr. Lloyd S. Bryce, the eldest son of Major John L. Bryce, well known to many of the older officers of the Army. The attendance on the wedding ceremony was a distinguished one, and the evening reception was at the house of the venerable Peter Cooper.

Mlle. SARAH BERNHARDT begins her career as an art critic in the *Paris Globe* as follows: "Criticism is easy, and art is difficult," says a verse of Desoutches too often attributed to Boileau. Well, shades of the poet forgive me, but criticism is not easy."

BARON LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD, chief of the London firm of Rothschild and Co., died in London on Tuesday. Lord Rothschild, the winner of the Derby last week, and loaned to Leopold de Rothschild for the racing season, was entered for the Grand Prize of Paris, which takes place on Sunday, but will be withdrawn from the race in consequence of the death of Baron Lionel de Rothschild.

THE Wimbledon team leave Quebec on June 21 for England, in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Dr. Blanchet, Speaker of the House of Commons, as captain.

A NOTEWORTHY marriage in New York, on Tuesday, at Trinity Church, was that of Miss Caroline Bayard Stevens, daughter of the late Commodore Stevens, of yacht *America* and Stevens battery fame, to Mr. Archibald Alexander, grandson of the founder of Princeton Theological School. Amongst the six bridesmaids was Miss McClellan, daughter of the first commander of the Army of the Potomac.

REAR-ADMIRAL R. H. WYMAN paid an official visit to the Secretary of the Navy on Monday last. His flagship, the *Powhatan*, is anchored at Hampton Roads, and during next week will probably take her departure for a cruise eastward. In Squadron Order No. 5, issued on May 29, he lays down some excellent rules for the preservation of the health of the ships' companies of the vessels cruising in the West Indies.

LIEUT. J. P. JEFFERSON, 5th Artillery, has been appointed to service as military instructor at Brooks Military Academy, Cleveland, O., vice Capt. F. A. Kendall, 25th Infantry, promoted and relieved. At the annual prize drill last week, many Army officers were present, and expressed their warm commendations of its remarkable excellence. The audience consisted of upwards of three thousand persons, and were enthusiastic in applause. The institution receives this month an endowment of \$25,000.

COL. ROBERT N. SCOTT has resigned as secretary and treasurer of the Army Mutual Aid Association, and Capt. G. W. Davis, 14th Infantry, has been elected to fill the vacancy. Capt. Davis is now on duty with Col. Casey, of the Engineer Corps, in connection with the construction of the Washington monument. Col. Scott was compelled under pressure of his onerous and exacting duties, to seek relief from those devolving upon him as secretary of the Association, which gives promise of being the means of doing much good. The Association is fortunate in being able to secure the services of Capt. Davis for its most responsible post. The Association seems to be gaining favor, and now has 166 members.

THE Washington *Star* recently said that "a day or two ago Assistant Paymaster Frank Plunkett went to a railroad office in this city to buy two tickets for New York. He stated that he was settling his accounts with the Navy Department and had no ready money, and asked to be accommodated in the matter by the acceptance of a draft on New York. Some one in the office knew his family well, and he was furnished two tickets. He handed over a draft on New York for \$50. The difference, \$35, between this amount and the price of the two tickets was given him. The draft was sent to New York and as soon as presented went to protest, Paymaster Plunkett having drawn without any authority or anything to secure him. He has not been heard from since." We learn that the foregoing statement is generally correct. Mr. Plunkett is reported as several thousand dollars behind in his accounts, and has been called on for settlement. Unless he should be able to clear up satisfactorily these matters, a court-martial will probably result.

LIEUT. JAMES E. H. FOSTER, 3d Cavalry, is at his home in Western Pennsylvania, on six months' leave, for health.

THE Cunard steamer *Scythia*, on Tuesday afternoon, brought to New York the Duke of Argyll, Lord Walter Campbell, Lady Elizabeth Campbell, Lady Mary Campbell, U. S. Minister Kasson from Vienna, U. S. Minister Stoughton from St. Petersburg, Brig.-Gen. Hardin, U. S. A., the poet Aldrich, and several other personages of distinction. The Duke of Beaufort had arrived a few days previous, as the companion of the actors Sothorn and Florence, on their summer tour in Canada.

THE following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in Philadelphia during the past week: Lieutenant W. A. Mann, 17th Infantry, and General D. B. McKibbin, U. S. A., Girard House; Generals S. W. Crawford and Stewart Van Vleet, U. S. A., and Lieutenant B. H. Buckingham, U. S. N., Lafayette Hotel; Naval Constructor F. L. Fernald, U. S. N., Colonnade Hotel.

THE following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in New York city during the past week: Paymaster Robert W. Allen, U. S. N., Astor House; Colonel W. T. Gentry, U. S. A., and Lieutenant W. A. Mann, 17th Infantry, Sturtevant House; Rear-Admiral W. E. Le Roy, U. S. N., New York Hotel; Paymaster S. F. Cutter, U. S. N., Grand Hotel.

THE Ancient and Honorable Artillery met around the board at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Monday last. The recently elected member, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, was not present, but Major and Brevet Colonel John Mendenhall, Captain and Brevet Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, and Captain and Brevet Colonel Alanson M. Randol, 1st Artillery, and Commodore G. M. Ransom, U. S. Navy, were there to represent the Army and Navy. Commander Mart n, in his address, stated that measures have been taken to establish a military museum. "Had such a museum and library been commenced many years ago," he added, "I am sure we should now have in our possession a large number of relics of antiquity and trophies illustrating the martial prowess of our ancestors such as no other organization on this continent could present." In responding for the Navy, Commodore Ransom, speaking of Farragut, says: "It is curious now to reflect, how different might have been the fate of this great man, but for one simple happy accident. It is illustrative, perhaps, of how much man is sometimes, the creature of mere circumstance. It happened

that when President Lincoln was casting about for the right man to command the fleet assigned for that sublime undertaking—to open up the Mississippi River—Farragut was suggested, and accepted, at the instance, I believe, of our gallant Porter, then a lieutenant, already quite distinguished, and now the renowned Admiral whose name and daring deeds, of recent times, make no less a claim to perpetuity in history, than did those of his illustrious and heroic father, in the days of our infancy. But for that one happy accident of his, having been thus auspiciously named, just in the nick of time, Farragut, with all his inherent greatness, might have passed away like ordinary mortals, unwept and unused by his country. It was but the circumstance of opportunity that had been wanting, to set free and admit the full action of his innate intrepidity. Though it was getting somewhat late in life for him, Farragut, supported by men around him greatly imbued by his spirit of indomitable energy, dash and daring, promptly availed of that fortuitous circumstance to inaugurate a style of fighting peculiarly his own—of running the gauntlet of proud fortifications, and hurling his fleet of wooden vessels against defenses that were deemed impregnable, at the time, by the ablest engineers of the world. And it was by this little fleet, thus animated by his spirit, and under his intrepid guidance, that New Orleans was captured, Mobile subdued, and to a large degree the ultimate fall of Port Hudson and Vicksburg was hastened. In view of these recognized facts, I venture to assert that the name of Farragut is deservedly immortal."

ARRIVALS at the War Department for the week ending June 5, 1879: Capt. W. J. Craig, 10th Infantry; Lieut. T. R. Adams, 5th Artillery; Lieut. A. G. Forse, 1st Cavalry; Lieut. F. W. Sibley, 2d Cavalry; Capt. J. S. Payne, 5th Cavalry; Lieut. E. Griffin, Engineers.

ARRIVALS at the Ebbitt House for the week ending June 4, 1879: Army: Lt. A. G. Forse, 1st Cav.; Asst. Surg. W. C. Shannon, Lt. L. A. Nesmith, 12th Infantry; Lieut. E. Griffin (and wife), Engineers; Col. J. C. Duane, Engineers. Navy: F. L. Fernald, Naval Constructor; Paymaster J. C. Burnett; Asst. Paymaster Arthur Peterson; Paymaster F. H. Arms; Lieut. S. M. Ackley; Master W. H. Schuetze; Paymaster R. W. Allen; Lieut. U. Sebree; Midshipman H. M. Witzel; Engineer Henry Herring; Dr. J. Taylor; Dr. J. E. Gardner; Admiral R. H. Wyman; Lieut. Geo. M. Totten; J. L. Davis, U. S. R. M.; Paymaster J. B. Rodfield (wife and child); Mr. Von Arnis, of the German Navy.

CAPTAIN PRATT, of the 10th Cavalry, has made arrangements to place twelve of the Indian boys from the Hampton school with farmers in Lee, Berkshire Co., Mass. Mr. Hyde, one of the foremost authorities in Massachusetts, has undertaken the charge of them. They will remain there until October for training.

THE obituary notices of the late P. B. Lawson, foreman of the machine shop at the West Point Foundry, were in some respects inaccurate. He was not engineer or superintendent there, and his line of duty was not, like that of the constructing engineers at this foundry, such as Bertol, Copeland, Bumpf, and others, to design, but to execute designs—a department in which he was exceedingly successful. The soft metal device for expending projectiles for rifled cannon is an old one; and the form of it used at the foundry was not the device of Mr. Lawson, but of the late Robt. P. Parrott. Messrs. Paulding, Kenble, and Co., send us a slip, saying: "We may remark that as a mechanic Mr. Lawson was a man of remarkable resource and inventive talent. We have never known his equal in this respect, and for this, with many other fine qualities, his memory will long remain green with a host of engineers and mechanics who have known or served under him; and by none was he more highly appreciated or more kindly regarded than by all the members of the firm which he has served so faithfully for many years."

BREVET CAPTAIN DANIEL D. WHEELER, 1st Regt., 1st Artillery, Military Professor at Indiana Asbury University, was chief marshal on Decoration Day, at Terre Haute, Ind. He had an imposing array of aides, including nineteen old volunteer soldiers and fifteen others, thirty-four in all. Major Jared A. Smith, U. S. Engineers, commanded the troops at dress parade. The Cadets of Asbury University, the Terre Haute Light Guards and Light Artillery, the G. A. R. and disabled war veterans, formed part of the procession. The *Terre Haute Gazette* says: "Not for many years has Decoration Day been so well observed in Terre Haute as it has been to-day. The fact is largely due to the G. A. R. recently organized, and to the successful efforts of Capt. D. D. Wheeler, U. S. A., who had charge as Grand Marshal. The *Mail* also speaks of the admirable marshaling of Captain D. D. Wheeler."

GEN. GRANT had a grand reception in China. His party, after attentions at Salgen from Rear Admiral La Fond, Governor of Cochin China, reached Hong Kong, April 30, where the *Asiatic*, gave a salute of 21 guns. Attentions were showered upon him, and at Canton and Shanghai, which places he visited on the *Asiatic*, like demonstrations occurred.

GENERAL SHERIDAN is reported in Canada on a shooting excursion.

GENERAL JOE JOHNSTON, now a member of Congress, is reported as saying in conversation, in regard to the Army, that "he had commanded American soldiers for twenty-five years and felt a deep interest in them. He met no Union officer, regular or volunteer, who had not treated him with marked courtesy, and he felt that so far as those who fought on both sides are concerned ill-feeling had passed away. In Texas he had noticed that where northern soldiers had settled they were sought out and associated with by southern men who had fought on the Confederate side in preference to immigrants in general."

THE famous Confederate cruiser *Shenandoah* is reported by the *London World* to be lying "fathoms deep" off the island of Socotra, Arabia Gulf. The *World* adds: "Her story is a strange one. She was busy burning whalers in Behring's Straits when Waddell, her commander, the 'mild-mannered' man who ever scuttled ship or cut a throat, heard of the collapse of the South. His occupation being gone and being without home or harbor to which he could with safety return, he ran the *Shenandoah* to Liverpool and immediately surrendered her to H. M. S. *Dorset* in the Mersey. She was handed over to the American Consul and afterwards bought at auction by Nicol, Fleming and Co., a firm that has earned a notoriety in connection with the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank—for the Sultan of Zanzibar. After remaining idly at Zanzibar for some years she was sent to Bombay for repairs, but foundered off Socotra, all hands being lost except one Englishman and four Malays."

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Com'dr-in-Chief*
 RICHARD W. THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Navy.*
 JOHN W. HOGG, *Chief Clerk.*
 DAVID D. PORTER, *Admiral of the Navy.*
 STEPHAN C. ROWAN, *Vice-Admiral of the Navy.*

BUREAU OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

YARDS AND DOCKS—Commodore Richard L. Law.
 NAVIGATION—Commodore William D. Whiting.
 EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore Earl English.
 ORDNANCE—Commodore Wm. N. Jeffers.
 MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Med. Director J. Winthrop Taylor.
 PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. General Geo. F. Cutter.
 STRAIN ENGINEERING—Eng.-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.
 CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor John W. Maahy.
 FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.
 EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral John C. Howell.
 ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson.
 PACIFIC STATION—Rear-Admiral G. R. P. Rodgers.
 SOUTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral Edw. T. Nichols.
 NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral H. H. Wyman.

FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Supt.
 NAVAL ASTRONOMY, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral J. R. M. Mullany.
 NAVAL ACADEMY—Commodore Foxhall A. Parker.
 COMMANDANTS NAVY YARDS AND STATIONS.
 Commodore E. R. Colbourn, Mare Island.
 Commodore George M. Ransom, Boston, Mass.
 Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, New York.
 Commodore John C. Feibler, Washington, D.C.
 Commodore J. Blakely Orelight, Norfolk, Va.
 Commodore Pierce Crosby, League Island, Penn.
 Commodore John C. Beaumont, Portsmouth, N. H.
 Captain George E. Belknap, Pensacola, Fla.
 Commodore Edward Simpson, Naval Station, New London, Ct.
 Commodore Thomas Patterson, Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C.
 COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.
 Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Saratoga* was reported at Fayal May 18.
 THE *Canonicus* was put out of commission at Pensacola May 26.
 THE *Portsmouth* sailed from Port Royal May 27 for Hampton Roads.
 THE *Constitution* arrived at League Island June 3 in tow of the *Fortune*.
 LIEUT. W. H. MAYER, U. S. N., died at his residence in New York June 1.
 A cable despatch says that the *Enterprise*, Commander T. O. Selfridge, arrived at Flushing June 3.
 THE *Suatawa* was placed in the dry dock, Boston, last week, and repairs were commenced on her on Monday.
 CONSTRUCTOR POOK, accompanied by his wife and daughter, sailed for Europe last Saturday, to be absent three months.
 THE *Post's* Berlin correspondent reports that another man-of-war has been ordered to Samoa for the protection of German interests.
 PAYMASTER JNO. H. STEVENSON was in Washington June 2, and officiated as a pall-bearer at the funeral of the Hon. E. C. Igersoll.
 PRIVATE letters from the *Trenton* announce that she was to leave Nice May 15 on her northern cruise. She is to return to England by the 20th of August.
 THE *Wachusett*, Commander Wilson, was put into commission at Boston on Monday, May 26, receiving her crew from the *Wabash* the same day. She hauled out into the stream on Wednesday, and was inspected on Saturday.
 THE *Tailpoose* takes down this week to Norfolk the propeller for the *Galena*, which has been cast at the Washington Navy Yard. She will there await the arrival of the *Alarm* from Washington, and accompany her to New York.
 THE Navy Department has received information of the death of Lieut. W. H. Mayer, at New York, June 1. Lieutenant Mayer was a native of New York, who entered the Navy as a volunteer officer January 23, 1863, and was transferred to the regular service in 1868. He was commissioned as lieutenant March 21, 1870.
 "THE departure of the *Vandalia*," says the *Panama Star and Herald*, "leaves us again without a United States vessel of war on either side of the Isthmus. By the way (it adds) why would it not pay the United States Navy to keep a small supply of coal on hand at Aspinwall, as in former years, or make arrangements with the Pacific Mail or Panama Railroad Company, to meet the necessities of the service?"

REAR ADMIRAL JNO. C. HOWELL, commanding European Station, reports from Marseilles, under date of May 19, the movements of the vessels of his command. The flagship *Trenton* left Villefranche May 18, and arrived at Marseilles the next morning. The *Wyoming* was to sail from Villefranche May 19 for the coast of Italy, Tripoli, Trieste, Constantinople and Smyrna, and return about the 15th of September. The *Alliance* was at Malaga May 12. The *Despatch* arrived at Gibraltar May 16, and would sail for home on May 20. The *Enterprise* was at Havre. The *Quinnabug* was at Alexandria, and would sail for Jaffa, Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Trieste, coast of Italy, and arrive at Villefranche about the 10th of September. Rear Admiral Howell proposed to leave Marseilles about May 29 for Gibraltar, Cadiz, Spithead, Copenhagen, probably Stockholm, the Scheldt and Gravesend, arriving at the latter place about August 15. Health of squadron excellent.

On Monday last, June 2, the new class of officers

ordered for instruction in torpedo service reported at the torpedo station, Goat Island, Newport, R. I., to Capt. Francis M. Ramsey, U. S. N., in charge of the "Torpedo corps," and at once commenced the course. The new class is larger this year than usual, and includes an officer of the Marine Corps, which corps has not heretofore been represented. The course of instruction includes, besides torpedoes, electricity, chemistry, fuses and diving and submarine work connected with torpedoes, and those who are found proficient in this latter acquirement will receive certificates as divers at the end of the term. A new torpedo boat, said to make over twenty miles an hour, has recently been procured, and has proved satisfactory.

The course will close at the end of August, when the officers will be examined by a board to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy. The names of those ordered to instruction we have already published.

THE HEALTH OF SHIP'S COMPANIES.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.
 U. S. FLAGSHIP POWHATAN, May 20, 1879.

Squadron Order, No. 3.
 For the better protection of the health of the ships' companies of the vessels of the U. S. North Atlantic Squadron during cruises in the West Indies, the following rules will be observed:
 1st. The crews will be exposed as little as possible to the heat of the sun.
 2d. On calling all hands in the morning (in port), no work of any kind will be done until the men have had a meal of hot coffee and biscuit, and the market boat will not be allowed to leave the ship until the officer of the watch has ascertained that each person in it has partaken of some food before leaving.
 3d. The awnings, in port, will be triced up for a time in the morning and an hour before sunset, to ventilate the ship, and spread before nightfall: before the dew falls.
 4th. If the weather be rainy, the awnings will be spread to keep the ship as dry as possible.
 5th. The berth deck will be kept clear of all articles that absorb moisture, and the deck will be daily sprinkled with dry sand. If the sand be damp, it can be heated at the galley and used and swept up carefully and removed every day.
 6th. Water from the ship's distillers will alone be used for drinking or cooking purposes.
 7th. The "Bumboat" will be regularly inspected by a medical officer, to see that no unripe or improper fruits are sold to the ship's company, or in fact improper articles of diet of any kind. The authority of the medical officers in this matter is hereby made absolute.
 8th. Officers going on leave will wear light clothing and straw or pith hats, observing, however, the spirit of the regulations touching uniform so that they may be known as American officers.
 9th. Liberty will not be granted to enlisted men, appointed men or non-commissioned officers of the Marine Guard, without the express sanction of the commanding officer.
 10th. Stewards and messmen will be cautioned not to visit the suburbs of towns where infection may linger and will confine their visits to the shore strictly to the business upon which they are sent; as a rule disease and infection are more to be apprehended in the crowded portion of a city than in the suburbs of a town. There is comparatively little danger in the suburbs or environs.
 11th. When practicable, boats' crews except the Gig's crew, Steam launch and Dinghy's crew will be sent in charge of a junior officer. When possible, colored crews should be chosen for market and other boats in the sickliest islands of the West Indies.
 12th. The men will wear flannel next to the skin, and at evening inspection divisional officers will see that this rule is observed.
 13th. The ship's bilges will be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected not less than once a week, oftener if necessary.
 14th. The bilges should be kept as dry as possible, but when even a small quantity of water stands in the bilges, fresh sea water should be let in at least once a week, the bilges washed with the hose and steam pump, when practicable, and then pumped out; except in close harbors, where the water alongside, being in a measure stagnant, should not be used for any purpose.
 15th. The exercises will be short and not of an exhausting or fatiguing nature. Instruction may take the place of actual manual labor at the guns.
 16th. The "Head" will be whitewashed and disinfected daily, disinfectants to be procured from the Medical Department.
 17th. The officers' water closets will be thoroughly disinfected daily.
 18th. The enlisted men will be cautioned by their divisional officers as to the absolute necessity of thorough personal cleanliness as well as of the necessity of keeping the ship clean below so as to avoid unnecessary scrubbing. If wet by rain on boat or other duty, they must shift in dry clothes as soon as possible, rubbing the person down well with coarse cloth or towel before putting on the dry suit.
 19th. The men to be informed through their divisional officers that if they suffer from slight headache or diarrhoea, they are not to neglect it as a trifle of no consequence, but apply to a medical officer at once for a remedy. It does not follow that a man need go on the sick list, of which good sailors seem to have something of a dread.
 20th. Commanding officers of vessels will promulgate this order, which is for the general benefit of all, and they will see that its provisions are rigidly adhered to.
 R. H. WYMAN,
 Rear-Admiral, Commanding U. S. Naval Force,
 North Atlantic Station.

CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE ENLISTMENT OF BOYS IN THE U. S. NAVAL SERVICE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
 WASHINGTON, May 31, 1879.
 The Circular of April 8, 1875, relating to the enlistment of boys in the U. S. Naval Service, is hereby rescinded, and the following substituted, in accordance with the amendments to the Revised Statutes of the United States, approved May 12, 1870, to wit:
 "Sec. 1418. Boys between the ages of fifteen and eighteen years may be enlisted to serve in the Navy until they shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, etc., etc."
 "Sec. 1419. Minors between the ages of fifteen and eighteen years shall not be enlisted for naval service without the consent of their parents or guardians."
 "Sec. 1420. No minor under the age of fifteen years, no insane or intemperate person, and no deserter from the naval or military service of the United States shall be enlisted in the naval service."
 These boys will be sent on board of suitable vessels, to be trained for the naval service, under the following regulations:
 Every boy previous to being enlisted must satisfy the Examining Board of Officers—
 That he is of robust frame, intelligent, of perfectly sound and healthy constitution, free from any physical defects or malformation, and not subject to fits.
 That he is able to read and write.
 In special cases where the boy shows a general intelligence, and is otherwise qualified, the Examining Board, if they think fit, may enlist him, notwithstanding his knowledge of reading and writing is imperfect.
 That his height and measure are sufficient, being as follows:

| Age. | Height. | Weight. | Chest measurement—breathing naturally. |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------|--|
| Fifteen years. | 4 feet 11 inches. | 85 pounds. | 37½ inches. |
| Sixteen years. | 5 feet 1 inch. | 90 pounds. | 38 inches. |
| Seventeen years. | 5 feet 2 inches. | 100 pounds. | 39 inches. |
| Eighteen years. | 5 feet 3 inches. | 110 pounds. | 40 inches. |

Each boy upon presenting himself for enlistment must be accompanied by his father, or by his mother in case the father be deceased, or by his legally appointed guardian in case he has no father nor mother, their signature being required on the Shipping Articles to perfect the enlistment.

The parent or guardian, however, who by reason of distance, infirmity or other causes, cannot accompany the son or ward to the place of enlistment, will be furnished, on written application to the Commanding Officer of either of the training ships or of vessels upon which enlistments are made, with duplicates of printed form of declaration, oath, etc., by which the enlistment will be perfected, should the boy be accepted by the Board of Examining Officers.

All expenses of travel must be paid by the candidates, whether accepted or not.

The Board of Examining Officers will consist of the Captain, a Line Officer, and the Senior Medical Officer of the vessel.

If the Examining Officers are of the opinion that the boy is in every respect fit for the Service, the engagement to serve continuously in the Service until twenty-one years of age is to be read and explained to him, and if he voluntarily agrees to its terms, he is then, in the presence of a witness, to sign the agreement and be enlisted.

The Examining Officers will fill up the form and certificate attached to the engagement, and transmit it to the Department.

The education of the boys will comprise the elements of an ordinary English education, alternating with practical seamanship and other professional occupations designed to prepare them for sailors in the Navy.

The prime object is to place in the Naval Service, with the consent of their parents, such good and deserving boys as will elevate its standard, and make the Navy more reliable as an arm of the national defence. Boys who have been convicted of crime cannot, therefore, be received, as it is not advisable that they should become the associates of the better class.

The boys will be enlisted as third class boys, at the rate of \$9.50 per month and one ration. While serving on the training ships, they may, if deserving, be promoted to the rating of second and first class boys, at the pay of \$10.50 and \$11.50 per month, respectively, and on cruising vessels will be entitled to higher ratings, at the discretion of their commanding officers, as a reward of proficiency and good conduct.

They will be furnished an outfit of clothing, the cost of which will be charged to their respective accounts, or the parents may purchase the necessary outfit from the Paymaster of the ship themselves, and give to their sons.

Boys enlisted to serve until twenty-one years of age will not be permitted to allot any part of their pay to parents or guardians, nor will they be allowed to draw any money from the Paymaster for this purpose.

They will be allowed to draw monthly, from the Paymaster of the ship, one dollar for pocket money, if out of debt, and will be allowed liberty to go on shore, at the discretion of the commanding officer.

They will be transferred to sea-going vessels as they become proficient, accompanied by the certificate of their commanding officer as to their conduct and qualifications.

If recommended for honorable discharge upon the expiration of their enlistments, they will receive continuous-service certificates, which will entitle them to three months extra pay of their rating when discharged, and to the addition of one dollar per month to their pay, provided they re-enlist under such certificates for three years within three months from the date thereof.

Boys will not be discharged from the Service until they have reached twenty-one years of age, except upon a medical survey, inaptitude for the Service, or for misconduct.

Those injured in the Service, or having contracted a disease in the line of duty, will be entitled to the benefits of a pension.

The boys will be under the immediate supervision of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, and applications for enlistment will be made to the Chief of that Bureau, or to the commanding officers of the following named training ships, to wit: U. S. steamer *Minnesota*, at New York, N. Y., U. S. ship *Saratoga*, and U. S. ship *Portsmouth*, where stationed from time to time; and such other vessels as may be designated for this service.

R. W. THOMPSON,
 Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

MAY 29.—Lieutenant George A. Bicknell, to the *Wachusett*.
 Ensigns Walter McLean and Stephen Jenkins, to the receiving ship *Colorado*, at New York.

MAY 31.—Passed Assistant Engineer James Butterworth, to the training ship *Minnesota*, at New York.

JUNE 2.—Lieutenant-Commander Edwin White and Lieutenant Benjamin F. Tilley, to duty at the Naval Academy on the 13th June.

JUNE 3.—Lieutenant-Commander Chas. H. Pendleton, to the *Alaska*, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, California, on the 18th May, as executive.

JUNE 4.—Cadet Engineers Clarence A. Carr and B. C. Bryan, to the practice steamer *Mayflower*.

Cadet Engineers John H. Baker and W. M. McFarland, to the practice ship *Standish*.

DETACHED.

MAY 29.—Cadet Midshipmen N. J. L. T. Halpine and Geo. W. Denfeld have reported their return home, having been detached from the *Alliance*, European Station, on the 26th April, and have been ordered to their examination for graduation.

Passed Assistant Engineer George S. Gates and N. H. Landin, from special duty connected with the trial of the *Miantonomah*, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Robert Swan, from the receiving ship *Colorado*, at New York, and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 31.—Passed Assistant Paymaster J. Q. Barton, from duty on the Board of Inspection, and ordered to the *Adams*, Pacific Station, per steamer of June 10 from New York.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Robert P. Pandling, from the *Adams* on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

JUNE 2.—Commander Rush R. Wallace, as Light-house Inspector of the Fifteenth Light-house District on the 1st July, and ordered to settle accounts.

Lieutenant Duncan Kennedy, from duty at the Naval Academy on the 12th June, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster George M. Allen, from duty at the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the *Adams*, Pacific Station, per steamer of June 10 from New York.

JUNE 3.—Lieutenant-Commander Benjamin P. Lamberton, from the *Alaska*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

JUNE 4.—Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Sands, from the Navy-yard, New York, and granted three months' leave from June 4.

Passed Assistant Engineer David Jones, from the Naval Academy on the 11th June, and ordered to duty on board the torpedo steamer *Alma*.

JUNE 5.—Master C. A. Foster, from special duty, and ordered to the *Colorado*.

Acting Ensign Geo. Glass, from the *Franklin*, and ordered to command the *Fortune*.

Assistant Engineer John R. Edwards from the *Pensacola*, and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign York Noel, from the *Fortune*, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commander John J. Read, attached to the Bureau of Yards and Docks, for three weeks from June 5.

To Captain John G. Walker for one year.

To Surgeon F. M. Dearborne, attached to the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, for three weeks from June 21.

To Medical Director S. F. Cones, attached to the Naval Hospital, New York, for two weeks from June 4.

To Medical Director Charles Martin, attached to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., for one month from June 2.

REVOKED.

The orders of Lieutenant Thomas C. Terrell, to the *Wachusett* and placed on waiting orders.

The orders of Master Chas. A. Foster, to the Navy-yard, Pensacola, and to come North with the men of the *Canonicus*.

The orders of Captain John G. Walker, for attendance at Newport, R. I., for torpedo instruction.

The orders of Passed Assistant Paymaster J. Q. Barton, to the Adams, and to continue on duty as member of the Board of Inspection.

DELAY REPORTING.

Commander Charles McGregor, for torpedo instruction at Newport, R. I., until June 17.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon General for the week ending June 4, 1879:
James B. Kimball, chief engineer, May 18, Navy-yard, Pennsylvania, Pa.
Jeremiah Williams (colored), seaman, May 23, Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.
James H. Tinkham, surgeon, June 2, Owego, N. Y.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

DETACHED.

Captain E. P. Meeker, from the command of the Marine Guard on board the receiving ship Colorado, and ordered to command the Marine Guard on board the Powhatan, on her arrival at New York.
Captain H. J. Bishop, from the command of the Marine Guard on board the Powhatan on her arrival at New York, and ordered to report to the commandant of the corps.
First Lieutenant David Whipple, from the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 15th June, and ordered to the Powhatan on her arrival at New York.
Second Lieutenant Wm. F. Biddle, from the Powhatan on her arrival at New York, and ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, June 2, 1879.

The regular annual examination of cadet midshipmen and engineers at the Naval Academy began on Saturday, all practical exercises having been ended for the Academic year. It was not until Monday, however, that the first public demonstration of the fact was made to the public, in the official reception of the Board of Annual Visitors. There is a great deal of agreeable ceremony in this reception. First, the Board of Visitors assembled in the library, in front of which the marines were arrayed to salute the board. The Academy drum corps was there, to swell the note of welcome in stirring strains of martial music. Besides these, the officers of the Academy, in their handsome coats and cocked hats, with sword and scabbard by their sides, reported at the library to be introduced to the visitors, and escorted them about the grounds and its green shades. It made a pleasant picture to the spectators. As the board left the library, after the ceremony of introduction was over, the *Santas* thundered a salute of great guns, and the Naval Brigade proceeded to give a marching salute to the visitors in front of the old chapel. This over, the board began the inspection of the departments and buildings of the Academy, and finally retired to their office at the Board House, where they began regular business by electing Commodore Thomas H. Stevens president, and Hon. M. J. Durham, of Kentucky, vice president. The usual committees were also appointed.

The annual race between the four divisions of the Academy took place Monday evening at half past seven o'clock. The crews were commanded as follows: First division, Cadet Lieut. Snowden; Second division, Cadet Lieut. Sloan; Third division, Cadet Lieut. Moore; Fourth division, Cadet Lieut. Garrett; and was won by the First division. Time, 6 min. 30 sec. Distance, one mile.

Medical Inspector A. L. Gihon, president, and Passed Assistant-Surgeons W. A. Corwin and G. E. H. Harman, members, have been ordered to report at the Naval Academy June 11, as a board to examine, physically, candidates for admission to the Naval Academy as cadet midshipmen. As soon as the physical examination of a candidate is concluded, if successfully passed, his mental examination begins.

It has been thought that the annual commencement ball would be dispensed with, because of the serious illness of Commodore Parker, but he is so much better that it will be given on the 10th. The cadet midshipmen who are to be promoted to midshipmen continue to arrive for examination. It is a novel sight to witness the greetings that are given new-comers of the class by those who have been here for some days. They are evidently delighted to see their old classmates, from whom they have been separated for two years, and they proceed at once to deliver themselves upon changes in personal appearance.

The first excursion of the season, down the bay to Annapolis, Wednesday afternoon, given by the young ladies of Mt. Vernon M. E. Church, of Baltimore, was a grand success. There were over four hundred persons on board, and everybody was delighted beyond expectation. The day was fine, and the steamer arrived at the Naval Academy just in time to see the cadets at drill, and hear the band. The Mt. Vernon girls quite turned the heads of the future "monarchs of the sea," one of whom remained so long on board, bidding "adieu," that the steamer pushed off with him, and his jeering comrades had to come out with a rowboat, and save him from being carried to Baltimore, and even then he lost his hat overboard.

The following is the programme of the final examination of the cadet midshipmen, class of 1877, for promotion to midshipmen, beginning June 5: June 5th, 6th and 7th—Physical condition examined by Medical Inspector A. L. Gihon, Surgeon M. L. Ruth, Passed Assistant-Surgeon W. A. Corwin; June 9th—Ordnance, written examination; June 11th—Naval tactics, written; June 12th—Navigation, written; June 13th—French, written and oral; June 14th, 15th and 16th—Seamanship and steam,

oral. The mental examination is by the academic board.

The steam engineering department is the model of neatness, and was adorned and ready to meet the board of visitors to-day. In looking at its blacksmith and machine shops, one would hardly suppose that they are ever used, but they prove that some mechanical work can be done in clean places. At times, in addition to the regular force of mechanics, the cadet engineers are found there blowing the bellows, swinging the sledge, and running the lathe. The engine of the class of cadet engineers of 1879 has been finished, and is a handsome affair. The cadets did all the work of putting it together and most of the blacksmithing.

Private Marine Jackson Lee was nearly suffocated on Friday night by walking into a pond where refuse gas tar was thrown. He was in six hours before he was rescued, having sunk up to his chin in the tar.

Wm. Hubbard, of Annapolis, has been appointed ship's carpenter on the *Mayflower* for the practice cruise.

Two steam launches for the use of the Naval Academy have recently arrived. ANNAPOLIS.

NAVAL GUNS.

Broad Arrow, in a recent number says: We can now manufacture slow burning powder which gives the shot a propelling force during an appreciable duration of time. Such powder gives a higher muzzle velocity and less strain at the breech than that which burns quickly, and is therefore in every way advantageous. But the resistance to the shot offered by the increase in pitch of the spiral slot is such with the improved powder that it is dangerous to attempt its use. Even were it possible for the studs and the muzzle coils to stand the strain brought upon them through the higher velocity, we believe that the resistance so offered would reduce the velocity when leaving the gun to what is obtained with the inferior powder. Sir Wm. Armstrong has secured a muzzle velocity of 2,000 feet a second and more; 1,600 feet is quite common; while the Woolwich gun gives only 1,300 or 1,400 feet. Being thus compelled to use inferior powder as we were fifteen years ago, our naval gun sacrifices half its power as an armor piercer. We are now perforce limited both in velocity of projectile and amount of rotation, simply because fifteen years ago our powder was bad and the gun was made to suit it. We fully agree with Mr. Scott Russell when he says it is time we abandoned all that we are now doing in great gun manufacture and commence afresh. Having slow burning powder of excellent quality, we now want a gun, whether loaded at breech or muzzle, so built and rifled as to allow the powder to do its full duty.

It appears very doubtful whether the days of built guns are not numbered—at all events, in this country. Steel is now being made in enormous masses, and possessing just the qualities to adapt it for great gun manufacture. A homogenous mass must necessarily be stronger than a body composed of a number of pieces welded or shrunk together. Whether the gun of the future should be a breech or muzzle loader we are scarcely prepared to say, it being possible to advance so many arguments on both sides. We are, however, inclined to believe that, so far as ships are concerned, the breech-loader has the advantage, because of the facility and accuracy with which the loading operations can be carried out. The turrets of the *Inflexible* are probably very near the extreme limit of size to which it is practicable for turrets to be made for ships. Any larger size would necessitate an increase of the vessel's beam, which is already too large for nearly all our docks. Now, the turrets of the *Inflectible* will just receive the 80-ton guns, leaving no margin for running in to load them. It is, therefore, necessary to depress the guns until they point to about the vessel's water line, and in that position and direction they are loaded from the main deck outside the turret. In fact, we have in the *Inflectible* the *Thunderer's* arrangements repeated, so that the officer inside the turret is dependent upon the men outside, whom he cannot see, for every operation except simply discharging the gun. It is sponged and loaded by those who do not know whether it had previously been fired, and fired by those who do not know how many charges there are in the gun, nor whether the charge or charges are rammed home.

As was truly said by Captain Scott, we are introducing too much mechanism into our ships.

MR. GEORGE BATES, of Cohasset, will have on exhibition at George Lawley and Son's, City Point, South Boston, during the week a sectional life-boat and a miniature surf-boat of his own invention, for which he has taken out letters patent in this country and England. Wherever and whenever experimented with they have worked admirably. The life-boat to be exhibited is ten feet long and weighs about 175 pounds. Only one minute is required to put it in complete condition for the water. It has watertight compartments, or tanks, on either side, about half the middle of the boat itself, so that were it filled with water it could not be swamped, as these tanks furnish a buoying power which would be capable of sustaining any weight that could be put upon it. The inventor makes the statement that he can make a fourteen-foot surf-boat, strong, substantial and reliable, that would not weigh over 150 pounds. Boats of such qualities would, it seems, be of immense benefit and value at life-saving stations, as two men could carry such a boat quite a distance and accomplish what could not be done by the use of heavier boats.—*Boston Herald*.

A PRESSMAN, named John O'Brien, was drugged in one of the saloons on the city front last Monday, and while in an insensible and helpless condition taken aboard the American ship *Valiant*, which was lying in the stream about to sail for Cork. O'Brien, on recovering his faculties, found means to send word of his capture to his friends on shore, who, in their turn, communicated a plan to him for his deliverance. Accordingly, in pursuance of preconcerted arrangements, several of O'Brien's friends on Tuesday noon hired a boat and sailed out into the bay. As the boat neared the ship, which was being towed down the bay, O'Brien, who had been on the lookout for her appearance, and who was a good swimmer, leaped overboard, and after swimming a good distance, gained the boat and was picked up by his friends and taken in safety to the shore.—*San Francisco Examiner*, May 28.

THREE young Portuguese sailors, seventeen years of age, deserted some time ago from a Portuguese training ship in the port of Lisbon, and sailed themselves away on the United States frigate *Constitution*. On her arrival in New York the boys were arrested as deserters by Deputy Marshals Wattles and Holmes, and taken before Commissioner Osborn. They are bright, active and intelligent young fellows, and gave their names as Pedro Corredoza, Antonio Mendez and Jose Ferreira. They said that they would rather do anything than return to Portugal, and that their desire was to enter the American Navy. Commissioner Osborn to day rendered his decision, discharging the accused, and refusing to send them back to Portugal. He said that the Portuguese consul had not complied with the statutes in asking the United States to send these boys back. His requisition did not comply with article 11 of the treaty, and he did not state in it that they deserted from a government ship other than a training ship. No roll or register of the vessel is produced to show that these boys formed part of the crew of the vessel. The treaty says that deserters shall be arrested, etc., when deserting from any foreign vessel when in a port of the United States, &c. The complaint shows that the boys deserted in the port of Lisbon. He therefore discharged the boys. The lads were taken to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where they will enter the American Navy at once.—*N. Y. Post*.

H. B. M.'s ironclad frigate *Triumph* arrived here yesterday, four days from Esquimaux. The *Triumph* carries 46 officers and 350 men, registers 6,660 tons, and has engines of 4,892 horse power. She carries ten twelve ton guns, four on the main deck and six between decks, also four sixty-four-pound shotguns, six small breechloading guns on her "flying deck." The *Triumph* was designed by E. C. Reed, late Chief Constructor of the British Admiralty. She was built by the Palmer Shipbuilding Company at Yarrow-upon-Tyne. The *Triumph* and her sister ship, the *Swiftsure*, now in Admiral Hornby's Besika Bay fleet, are two of the most costly ships in the British navy. In addition to their heavy armor plating (six and eight inches), their iron hulks are completely sheathed with teak wood, which, in its turn, is encased with heavy copper. The object of this expensive system of building is to protect the iron hull from fouling, and enable the ships to remain a long time at sea, or on distant foreign stations where there are no dry docks suitable for the reception of such large ships. To guard against corrosion from possible contact of the copper sheathing with the iron hull, the stern, stern post and rudder post of the *Triumph* and *Swiftsure* are of gun metal, and are believed to be the largest castings of "at metal" that were ever made, the stern post and rudder post, cast in one piece, weighing over sixty tons. In tonnage, horse power, armament, and general design, the *Triumph* is a copy of the *Vanguard*, sunk by collision in the Irish Channel a few years ago. The *Triumph* was launched in 1870, and among other things is provided with electric lights. She went into commission May 1, 1878, leaving Plymouth May 24 for the Pacific slope. After coaling she will sail for Valparaiso.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

THE *Broad Arrow* urges the experience of the *Isandula* affair as an argument in favor of the abolition of colors. Colonel Glyn, writing of the efforts of the late adjutant of the 24th (1st Battalion) to save the Queen's colors, writes "that being encumbered with color, which is an awkward thing to carry even on foot," he appears to have got separated from his horse in the river when he was about half-way across, and was carried down the stream and washed against a rock, where he met another officer, both of whom, with the color, were carried further down the stream. Lieut. Coghill, who had got safely across, plunged again into the stream to aid Melville, and "notwithstanding the exertions of both these gallant officers the color was carried off from them." The sequel was that the bodies of these officers were some days afterwards found on the adjacent land, and the color, with its ornaments, case, etc., belonging to it, were found in the bed of the river. The question arises whether colors are worth the lives they invariably cost. When the Volunteer Committee were sitting Sir Garnet Wolseley was ordered off to Cyprus, and not having, as he expected, the opportunity of appearing as a witness, he wrote a letter during his passage out, and this appears in the appendix to the report. He refers to the fact that some volunteer corps desired to have colors, and he uses the words, "Colors belong to a past age."—*Liverpool Daily Courier*.

ALL descendants of the men who participated in the storming of Stony Point, on the Hudson, are requested to send their addresses to Irving Brown, Haverstraw, N. Y., the corresponding secretary of the Wayne Monument Association.

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cessfully. N. Y. *Boys' Weekly*, September 26th, 1878, says, "By the com-
bination system, \$15 would make \$75, or 5 per cent.; \$50 pays \$350, or 7 per
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A CORRESPONDENT in the U. S. Marine Corps de-
sires us to call attention to the arms and equipments
used by that corps. He says that they are armed with
the old Springfield, cal. 50, bright barrels, etc., etc.,
while the sailors are armed with the Remington, cal.
45. In exercising at manning and arming boats at
Punta Arenas, the writer noticed that the ammunition
furnished to the different boats was all of 45 cal., none
of 50 cal.; this struck him as likely to happen in actual
warfare, which would place the marines in the same
position as some of the Turkish troops were at Plevna,
and would cause disaster. The argument is strong
that all the small arms of the Navy and Marine Corps
should be of the same calibre. In equipments the
Navy and Marine Corps are both worse treated than
the Army. Where our correspondent is, they have the
old buff belts, and the old travelling valise for a car-
tridge box; the belts worn by the marines being
whitened with pipe clay. As an improvement on
these he recommends the prairie belt, for both marine
and sailor; as it would be more convenient in going
aloft and in fighting from the tops. Our correspond-
ent also suggests that there is no reason why the arm
to be adopted for the Army should not also be adopted
for the Navy and Marine Corps.

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THE NON COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

No recent change in the internal economy and or-
ganization of modern European armies is more marked
and suggestive than the one now going on, in some
instances, and already effected in others, in the duties,
responsibilities, position, pay and prospects of non-
commissioned officers.

Deeply impressed as we have been with the justice
and the expediency of this change—indeed, its posi-
tive necessity to meet the military demands of the
future—we feel that the moment has arrived for secur-
ing like results, or even greater ones, in our own
country. Next winter Congress will probably take up
again the often-postponed and still unsettled subject of
Army reorganization. It is important that such a re-
organization should not consist of mere foolish reduc-
tions, but that it should be converted into one of
increased effectiveness and strength. A most valuable
contribution to such a system of reorganization would
be a plan of developing the position of non-com-
missioned officers in accordance with the exigencies of
modern military establishments. To insure this
result, however, there must be a full preliminary dis-
cussion; facts must be collected, proposed systems
compared, and the records of existing experiments
examined—in short, the seed must be sown and the tree
cultivated before the fruit can be secured.

There are two main reasons, we think, besides co-
operating ones, why the sphere of the non-com-
missioned officer has been narrower in the past than the
needs of the present and the future demand. First, the
military organizations of Europe, on which our own
was formed, still bear the relics or tokens of that
earlier date when the purchase system or a still more
restrictive system of appointment hindered promotions
from the ranks, except through some extraordinary
union of valor or skill with an exceptional chance of
showing it. Even then, it was the opportunity of re-
ndering a purely personal service to some officer high in
rank that was to be relied upon, rather than the
steady performance of soldierly duty. It is only
within our own day that the purchase system has been
abolished in some armies, while in others it still sur-
vives either in fact or in name. Of course a system
originally founded on such a theory did not ask nor
would desire so high a grade of character and
talent in the non commissioned officer as a different
system corresponding more to the ideas of the present
and the future.

In the second place, under old methods of warfare,
the attack in block or in mass, under what are well
called "shock" tactics, gave the non-commissioned
officer, as such, little to do on the field of battle. Even
the commissioned officers of the lowest grade were in
earlier days clothed with a personal responsibility far
less than they have now. They were mostly, as the
phrase used to go, "waiting for their promotion." The
tactical change from attacks in solid columns of
battalions to the loose lines of battle, and from these
latter again to the open order of skirmishing, have
enormously increased the importance of company
officers and also of company non-commissioned
officers. And whereas before so much depended in
battle, on the commanders of battalions and sub-bat-
talions, now the actual conduct of the engagement,

after the plan is once made by the general in com-
mand, depends vastly, at hundreds of points along
lines that may cover a dozen miles, on the captains,
lieutenants, sergeants and corporals that are directing
their men.

Even in our own war, this important fact was greatly
developed. Since then, its truth has been still more
widely shown in Europe under the influence of the
breech-loading, repeating arms, which have made
open-order fighting a necessity. But, in our own
country, it has been illustrated in Indian warfare; for
that, too, is now conducted with enemies armed with
the most modern weapons. As Gen. Upton has said,
in treating of the open-order of fighting, "In the new
system the major assumes the functions of a brigade
commander; a captain requires the knowledge and
skill of a colonel; a lieutenant performs the duty of a
captain; a sergeant takes the place of a lieutenant, and
a corporal, no longer required to simply fire his
musket, takes command of a squad or section. To all
of these grades latitude is given in the management of
their commands under fire, and hence an error of
judgment in any one may initiate a movement that
may lose a battle."

We cannot cover, within the limits of a single article,
all the points thus suggested regarding the vastly in-
creased responsibilities, duties and value to the service
of non-commissioned officers. But we shall revert to
the subject and continue its discussion as its importance
deserves. We shall be able to show what remarkable
provisions some European armies have recently made
for the governmental education, the elevation in posi-
tion and the increase in pay, exclusively of non-com-
missioned officers. Yet to our service these improve-
ments are every whit as important as to any other. It
is, we think, an indisputable fact, that never in the
history of the Army has there been so excellent a class
of non commissioned officers, taken as a whole, as to-
day. Legislation should recognize that fact, and
should promptly provide for that general advance-
ment in pay, position and prospects, of which we have
spoken. These details we shall discuss on another
occasion.

ANNAPOLIS AND WEST POINT.

THE annual examinations and all the familiar ac-
companying ceremonies so often described in our
columns, have, in the circling seasons, once more
come around to the two academies. General Orders
No. 2, issued last Saturday by Gen. Schofield, pre-
scribed that, at the Military Academy, the examina-
tion should begin on Monday, "and continue daily,
Sundays excepted, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 1 o'clock
P. M., and from 3 o'clock P. M. till 5 o'clock P. M." It
also gave the order of examination by the three com-
mittees, adding that 1st Lieut. Charles C. Morrison,
6th Cavalry; 2d Lieut. Geo. E. Bacon, 16th Infantry,
and 2d Lieut. John T. Honeycutt, 1st Artillery, are
appointed the secretaries of the second, first, and
third committees respectively. Finally, the order
said:

The following military exercises will take place during the ex-
amination, the day for each to be hereafter designated:
Infantry—Review; school of the battalion.
Artillery—Light battery drill; siege battery drill; sea coast bat-
tery drill; mortar battery drill.
Cavalry—School of the soldier; mounted school of the company.
Practical Military Engineering—Pontoon drill; military signal-
ling and telegraphing.
Ordnance—Practice with ballistic machines.
Small Arms—Use of the sword and bayonet.

The programme of exercises at the Naval Academy
is described at length by our correspondent at An-
napolis, and hence need not be repeated in this
column. The Board of Visitors for the Naval
Academy has not been changed from its first an-
nouncement. The Board for West Point originally
consisted of the Rev. Noah Porter, Conn.; C. P.
Buckingham, Ill.; the Rev. W. K. Hall, N. Y.; G.
W. Jones, Ohio; D. B. Eaton, N. Y.; Gen. Robert
H. Anderson, Ga.; Gen. Henry L. Abbot, of the En-
gineers, appointed by the President; Senators Win-
dom, of Minnesota, and Whyte, of Maryland,
appointed by the President of the Senate; Repre-
sentatives Blount, of Georgia, Mills, of Texas, and
Hale, of Maine, appointed by the Speaker of the
House. But the inability of Messrs. Whyte and Mills
to attend has caused their places to be supplied by
Gen. Gordon, of Georgia, and Joseph Johnston, of
Virginia.

It is certainly rather a remarkable evidence of an
accomplished reconstruction of the Union that out
of the four military members of this Board of Visi-
tors, three are Confederate generals while one is a
Union general.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Post*, witnessing the

West Point examinations this year, says this of them, and of the Academy:

A name is called, the responding cadet takes the attitude of an adjutant on parade, stalks to a raised dais in the middle of a large room, turns on his heel sharply, fronts the Board of Examiners, receives his orders, makes right-about face and attends to them. Witnessing the thoroughness of an examination at West Point, after seeing the thoroughness with which the branches are taught, and then comparing them with what is done at college, leads to interesting speculation on the values of the two systems. West Point drill is not broad, but there is no waste. What is taught is so grounded into the cadet that his knowledge is a practical, working knowledge. Whatever else a West Pointer has to grumble at, he at least cannot mourn over studies pursued which were not directly of advantage to him in the profession that he chooses. The work of the class room is done with the exactitude of the company drill on the parade ground.

To this we would add that, as we mentioned a short time since, the Naval Academy, the younger of the two institutions, has recently received a diploma from the managers of the Paris Exposition for remarkable superiority in its system of instruction. Of both institutions the country may well be proud.

ADVANCING THIRTY NUMBERS IN THE NAVY.

We think it desirable to urge upon the attention of Congress the inexpediency, not to say injustice of keeping any longer on the Revised Statutes of the United States, section 1506, which authorized the advancement of any officer of the Navy not exceeding thirty numbers "for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle or extraordinary heroism." This was a war measure, framed to meet the peculiarities of a period now bygone. Under this act Secretary Welles selected a Board composed of officers of the highest rank, and who had commanded squadrons in the war, to make selections for advancement. When this report was submitted to him, notwithstanding the eminence of the officers, it met with his disapproval on the ground that some officers who had served under the members of this Board had been so much advanced that it was difficult to recognize where they had stood on the register. These officers had, in pursuance of positive orders, recognized, from their own observation, conspicuous conduct in battle, and naturally felt that under the requirements of the law, it should be rewarded. Yet it was found that to reward these might injure some others also deserving. Congress, in order to prevent any act of injustice to those who claimed to have been overlooked, in 1866 enacted a law authorizing the secretary to convene another Board for the purpose of selecting those officers who had been in battle under fire, performing meritorious services, etc., and who should, if reported upon favorably, be advanced one grade higher. The finding of this Board was generally thought just, we believe, by the Navy at large, but naturally could not satisfy those whose fortune it was not to come altogether within the provisions of the act, or the selections under it. This second class of objections was provided for by Congress, recently, in passing a law authorizing a Board composed of three officers, not below the grade of a rear admiral, to examine into the cases of those who complained of not having been promoted in 1866, which report was to be sent to Congress for its action.

Now, fully recognizing, in the case of individuals, that absolute justice might require a further adjustment, we think that there must be some point, at which the revision of judgments and the advancement for services rendered so many years ago shall cease. We would be sorry to impede the rectification of injustices now pending consideration; but we do think that it is desirable to repeal section 1506, in order to give finality to hopes, struggles, and efforts for advancement on records of 14 years ago, and also to the fears, anxieties and disheartenings of others who see their comrades put over their heads on such old records. After so long a lapse of time and so many readjustments and advancements, future ones cannot be attempted without causing much ill feeling and dissatisfaction amongst those who find their juniors put ahead of them. In future years, to allow further advancement for war services, going back fourteen years, and which had been recognized in 1866 by promotion of one grade higher, is calculated, we fear, to demoralize the Service and impair its usefulness.

ARMY SCHOOLS.

THE really surprising progress which has been effected within the period of a few months, in organizing, establishing, and conducting post schools in the Army, is a subject for congratulation and praise. Gen.

McCook may certainly be felicitated on the enthusiasm with which the scheme has at last been taken up, after long delays. The consolidated report of the schools for the month of March shows 935 enlisted men, and 919 children of officers, soldiers, and citizens around the posts—making a total of 1,854 persons who have taken advantage of the operation of General Order No. 34, May 18, 1878. This establishment, without sensational stir, has been built up from nothing in the space of a few months. Our readers can understand the difficulties to be overcome at the start—want of suitable school rooms at the posts, since all had to be built or improvised; of teachers suitable for their work; of the necessary school books for pupils; and then the needs of frontier service, of details, scouting, etc., which necessarily withdraw the enlisted men from the schools.

No particular text books have been recommended. Books are selected by the commanding officer, the superintendent of the school, or the counsel of administration at each post. It is only proposed to teach the plain English studies, including the history of the United States. Col. Anderson, commanding the Recruiting Depot at Columbus Barracks, has, however, undertaken to establish a Normal school at that post, to prepare enlisted men who are found to possess special qualifications to teach, and from this number it is hoped to be able to supply good teachers. The enlisted men selected by Col. Anderson for this duty have the privilege of attending the Normal school in the city of Columbus, free of charge, through the courtesy of Mr. Stephenson, the Superintendent of Public Instruction for Ohio. From this accidental circumstance it is possible that the system of education in the Ohio public schools may in time be adopted generally throughout the Army schools. There are now schools at nearly all the military posts, in conformity with the orders, and the interest in them is so fast increasing that succeeding months will no doubt show still better results.

We may add that a correspondent, "H.," writing us on this subject, makes some suggestions from experience, as he holds a detail as post school teacher, in regard to the position and duties of enlisted men detailed as schoolmasters. He says:

An enlisted man detailed on this particular duty is not exempt from his other duties, viz.: Roll calls, parades, N. C. O. school, charge of squad rooms, or clerking, company or post, but must perform all these, or most of them, in connection with that of teacher of post schools.

Why do enlisted men have to perform the duty of schoolmaster in connection with their other military duties? Simply because they receive the extra duty pay (\$5 per cent. diem) for teaching school, which completely remunerates them for this labor; and, being an additional pay allowed by the Government, it seems that it was only to be given to those who could perform this extra duty in connection with their military duties.

The suggestion of your correspondent in regard to the rank, pay, and allowances of schoolmaster, and that of assigning one to each post subject to the orders of the post commander, is a good one, and should the grade of schoolmaster be established as above stated, it would be a position eagerly sought for by some of the best educated enlisted men of the Army.

I would also suggest that the appointments be made from enlisted men of the Service upon application previously forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army, said application being forwarded by a board of officers before whom the applicant appeared for an examination as to his qualifications.

The position of this class of enlisted men has not yet been properly defined, but as the subject of post schools has only lately received attention, and an officer at the War Department been specially assigned to supervise their organization and progress, it will doubtless be found necessary as soon as the system is in thorough working order to establish and define the proper position of post schoolmasters, and fix their compensation and duties accordingly.

THE remarkable victories achieved by the rifle teams of the Engineer Corps at the spring meeting on Creedmoor Range, this week, have illustrated, both promptly and emphatically, the remarks we made last week on the progress of marksmanship in the Regular Army. It is very gratifying to record triumphs so complete, with scores so creditable, in view of the unfavorable weather. To say the truth, we do not think that the downpour of rain was a hindrance to the Army teams—more probably it was a relative help to them; for, accustomed to perform routine soldierly duty in all weathers, conditions that may have weighed a little heavily on others did not disconcert them. We are glad to note, too, that the victories won by these teams from Willett's Point were at those ranges of 300 and 500 yards, that come nearer to the ordinary exigencies of actual battle than the longer distances of 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, where also they proved expert; and that they were won with military rifles. These things show the value of instruction and practice under the authorized system adopted both in the Army and the National Guard. Finally, it will be observed by our report, in another column, that on Wednesday they three teams of the Engineer Corps won the first three prizes at 200, and that the two engineer teams that

contended at 500 yards won the first two prizes at that distance. Their competitors in both matches were excellent marksmen, as the well-known names of regiments and individuals attest.

To know how to dress becomingly and well at evening entertainments is an art possessed by some, but many never acquire it. The British navy, or that portion of it stationed in Portsmouth, England, is evidently undergoing a preliminary education in this very desirable accomplishment, as may be seen in the following order recently issued by Admiral Fanshawe, Commander-in-Chief, commanding at that port:

Having understood that officers are sometimes doubtful as to the dress they should wear at entertainments given at that port, I desire to call attention to clause 3 of Circular No. 47, of October, 1875, in which general permission is given to officers to wear plain clothes on ordinary leave, but is withheld on certain defined occasions.

As a guide in carrying out the provisions of this circular, the following points are to be observed, when special directions are not given:

1st. At all evening entertainments in which uniform is prescribed, undress coat with epaulettes, white waistcoat, and gold-laced trousers are to be worn.

2d. Public balls are to be considered as including all balls except those given in private houses which are not the residences of naval or military authorities, or civil functionaries, and all balls to which invitations are issued otherwise than individually.

3d. Where plain clothes are permitted to be worn at evening entertainments, they are to consist of the usual evening dinner dress. But this permission by no means excludes the wearing of uniform if more convenient; and on occasions when the wearing of plain clothes is authorized, this uniform may consist of evening coat, without epaulettes, and plain blue trousers, if preferred.

In all seriousness, this seems to be a commendable order. Nothing is in such bad taste as the nondescript or amphibious uniform too much in vogue in all services. If officers appear in uniform it should be complete; if in the garb of a civilian, that should also be as complete. But the half-and-half style should be reprobated, and, if necessary, prevented by stringent orders.

We offer our hearty congratulations to those promoted officers of the Army whose nominations, after having been so long kept waiting by technical piddles and prabbles, are at last confirmed. Convinced as we were at the outset, not only of the justice and expediency of reviving the flow of promotion, but of its literal necessity under the very wording of the prohibitory statute of June, 1878, we have not ceased to urge the matter, nor to express the conviction that the present result would be reached.

There is another piece of good news in the Congressional record of the week. It is now likely that the Army Appropriation bill will be introduced very soon, in a shape which will allow it to become a law. Any other result, of course, would be disastrous to Congress and the country; yet the matter has been sufficiently doubtful hitherto to make it a relief when the story of the session, so far as the Army is concerned, can be closed up with the good old ending, "and they lived happy ever afterwards."

CHELMSFORD proposes and Cetywayo disposes is the substance of this week's news from Zululand. The savage king, on hearing of his adversary's advance, burned his royal kraal, and withdrew his royal forces far to the northwest, where a long, difficult and dangerous march, if it finds him at all, is likely to find him in an almost impregnable position, mountains at his back and morasses in his front. London despatches now tell us that Lord Chelmsford has abandoned his original plan of advance for a new one. Fuel and water are both lacking on any route that has yet been proposed. At Kambula no fuel is to be obtained at a less distance than four miles. At Ingwe there is no fuel, so that the supply must be carried with the troops to that place from Utrecht. A depot for the main body of the army has been formed on the Blood River, and over 1,000 tons of stores are now being transported to this depot from Helpmakaar. The distance is about forty miles, and 500 wagons are required for the service. The burning of the grass by the Zulus has vastly augmented the difficulties in the way of an advance, for now the forage for the animals must also be brought forward from Helpmakaar at an enormous cost.

THE Canal Congress at Paris closed its labors, last week, with what must have seemed to our American representatives a most lamentable conclusion, for it endorsed, by a vote of 98 to 8, the modified Wyse project of a Panama and Simon Bay route. Rear-Admiral Ammen abstained from voting, and Commander Selfridge was absent; Mr. Appleton voted for the route. Both the Nicaragua route, as elucidated by Admiral Ammen, and the Alrato route, as explained by Commander Selfridge, failed to get the support due to them, and the Wyse sea-level path, favored also by M. de Lesseps, was carried by storm.

The address of Admiral Ammen on the different surveys executed by our Navy, from time to time, a copy of which is now before us, is a masterly production, distinguished for terseness, clearness, and precision. Time will show whether the Congress was wise in its decision; our own representatives are greatly disappointed. M. de Lesseps is expected soon to invite subscriptions, and to go to Panama in September.

THE inevitable "Corbett v. Gibson" case came up on adjournment in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, Monday, June 2. Corbett's counsel insisted on the case being immediately proceeded with, but Gen. Gibson's counsel stated that Corbett had left the country, that his whereabouts were unknown even to his counsel, that the defence required his presence as a material witness, and begged that the case be postponed until Corbett's present location could be ascertained, and his testimony, either by commission or personal presence, obtained. Judge Benedict decided that the defence had a perfect right to require the evidence of the plaintiff, and therefore postponed the case indefinitely. If Judge Benedict is as tired of the case as everybody else appears to be it is not likely to come up again in a hurry.

THE following message from the President was received by both Houses of Congress on Thursday: "To the Senate and House of Representatives:

"I transmit herewith the 'proceedings and report' of the Board of Officers, convened by special orders No. 78, headquarters of the Army, Washington, April 12, 1878, in the case of Fitz John Porter. The report of the board was made in March last, but the official record of the proceedings did not reach me until the 3d instant.

"I have given to this report such examination as satisfies me that I ought to lay the proceedings and conclusions of the board before Congress.

"As I am without power in the absence of legislation to act upon the recommendation of the report further than by submitting the same to Congress, the proceedings and conclusions of the board are transmitted for the information of Congress, and such action as in your wisdom shall seem expedient and just.

"R. B. HAYES.

Executive Mansion, June 5, 1879."

The facts about the delay in the Porter Board case are thus shown to be simply that the President only received last Tuesday the voluminous papers.

THE week's chief tidings from South America have been those of a battle off the harbor of Iquique, between the Peruvian ironclads *Independencia* and *Huascar* and the Chilean wooden vessels *Esmeralda* and *Covadonga*. The first account represented all the vessels as sunk by their mutual fire except the tur-retted ram *Huascar*; but since then, Vice-Admiral Seymour, R. N., has declared that the *Huascar* sunk the *Esmeralda*, and that the *Independencia*, while pursuing the *Covadonga*, which escaped, ran on a reef, and was wrecked. The battle is one that invites comment; but with accounts so contradictory, it is wiser to refrain until the exact facts are known.

SINCE our last issue two further steps have been taken towards furnishing a new Secretary of War to the Army. The first is the resignation of Judge Dillon, and the second is the nomination, by the President, of Secretary McCrary to fill Judge Dillon's vacancy, "the resignation to take effect on the 1st day of September, 1873, and this nomination is to be for the vacancy thus created." Now, accordingly, speculations on Secretary McCrary's successor will be more timely than before these steps were taken, although his confirmation by the Senate is still to be awaited, and, in any event, nearly three months remain to him of his administration in the War Office.

THE Decoration Day processions in New York and Brooklyn were made annually effective by the presence of the small but unusually admired detachments from the Army and the Marines; while among the guests in the carriages and at the banquets were several prominent officers of both Services. At West Point, at Washington, at Newport, and many other places, the celebration was also exceedingly impressive.

News from the *Ticonderoga*, off the west coast of Africa, indicates that the Boundary Commission has finally adjourned without any result, as the English members were unwilling to take Commodore Shufeldt as arbitrator, while the Liberians were perfectly willing to do so. It is not easy to indicate the next step.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

IS THERE A STEEL RING?

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: I see in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* of May 24 a letter, "Is There a Steel Ring?" If the member of Congress referred to in this letter is Mr. Hewitt, "Ordinance" should come out at once with a very humble apology, as Mr. Hewitt was one, if not the only member, of the committee who voted in favor of the heavy guns. ISAAC NEWTON.

TAYLOR AND TAYLOR.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: Your compositor has no occasion to hide; nor has "Ebbitt" reason to rage, because Tayloe was spelt Taylor in the article on the Hydrographic Office. The real name is Taylor. The first emigrant was William Taylor, who came from England to Virginia towards the end of the seventeenth century. Very little seems to be known about him; neither the date of his emigration or that of his death is certain. He writes his son's name Tayloe, and the corruption has since continued. T.

THE BLAIR APPOINTMENT AGAIN.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: Both of the writers who have answered the question, "Who Recommended Blair?" admit that he committed a great crime after being commissioned in our Service; and the only question now of the slightest interest is, "can the appointment of such persons be avoided in future?" No matter what a man's appearance, accomplishments, and deportment may be, it is not right to recommend him for a commission, unless we know enough about his antecedents to make sure that he is a good man. An officer, surely, should be something more than a military Turveydrop. It is their reckless disregard of the moralities and proprieties of private life that has caused these Free Lances to be looked on with suspicion. Some years ago a gentleman was sent to a penitentiary for the playful eccentricity of having five wives at once. He was a very handsome and fascinating fellow, and when asked by a party of visitors what he would do if pardoned out, he replied that if they would give him a good suit of clothes and two hundred dollars he would marry any lady in the State of Kentucky in two weeks. CENTURION.

"YEOMAN'S" QUESTIONS.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: Some time since an order was issued by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, directing that thereafter there should be no appointments made to the positions of petty officers, but that the parties should be selected and enlisted into the position there by substantiating claims for pension, etc.

Now, I have put in the greater portion of my life afloat in the Navy, and for some years have held an appointment. Of course I have not resaped the benefits derived from the continual service tickets of the enlisted man, as I have been only an appointed one; yet I wish to ask if the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, in issuing the "order" in question, intended that we should re-enter the Navy for the same position we hold when discharged; and if we re-enlist before the expiration of the allowed time, will we receive the three months' "big discharge money?" Suppose my ship should be put out of commission at some Navy-yard, and there should be no other ship fitting out at the time, could I go to a receiving ship and enlist for the position I held when discharged, and be sent to a ship going in commission or some ship where there is a vacancy in the capacity for which I enlist?

If this is the meaning of the "order" it will do very well, but otherwise I can not see where we will be benefited in the least. YEOMAN.

[We should be glad to receive responses to these questions.—ED.]

NAVAL VESSELS FOR HOSPITALS.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: It is stated that, by recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, a bill has been passed authorizing the use of vessels of our Navy "not in commission," as floating hospitals, in anticipation of another yellow fever season at the South. It has recently been established in the case of the *Plymouth* that rotten wood receives and retains the germs of the disease. I would ask, then, is not the proffered use of these old rotten vessels a questionable offering, and one that will tend to increase rather than allay the epidemic? When our ships are in full commission with plenty of hands to keep them sweet and clean, if the disorder breaks out on board, the first effort of the medical officers is to have the sufferers removed to a shore hospital, and the ship's hold broken out and whitewashed.

When a ship has been once infected, like the *Susquehanna* before the late war and the *Lancaster* since, and now the *Plymouth*, she is ever after looked upon with suspicion and as a vessel to be avoided. It is to be hoped if naval vessels are granted for hospital use, they will not be restored to the service to endanger officers' and men's lives. Of course, I speak only the ideas of a general experience of many years in the service. I should like to have some of the medical corps express themselves on this subject, which is of vital interest to so many of the Navy and their friends. LINE.

THE OLD HARTFORD.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: Your correspondent "*Hartford's* First Cruise" says this now historic ship was launched in October, 1858. As it is best to be accurate, I will state she was launched at precisely seventeen minutes past eleven o'clock, November 23, 1858, in the presence of a vast crowd of the citizens of Boston, Charlestown, Chelsea and surrounding towns. The ceremony of christening was performed by Miss Lizzie Stringham, daughter of Commodore Stringham; Miss Carrie Downey, now the wife of Paymaster James Hoy, U. S. N., and Lieut. now Rear Admiral Geo. H. Preble. One of the ladies held a bottle of Hartford spring water, the other a bottle of Connecticut River water, and Lieut. Preble a bottle of sea water, with which to perform the ceremony. The bottle of spring water was broken before the launch, and but a cupful, held by Commander Luther Stoddard, preserved; the bottle of river water, owing to the natural agitation of the young lady, was thrown wide of the mark, and did not strike the ship at all; and the bottle of sea water, held by Lieut. P., alone was broken on her bows, as he called aloud "I christen this the good ship *Hartford*." A salute was fired from the battery on the sea wall, and amid loud cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs, the good ship gracefully settled down into her destined element. BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

(From our Callao Correspondent.)

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

CALLAO, PERU, May 15, 1879.

I SEND you a file of Peruvian papers and a war map. The *Ocoymbo* (mail steamer) has just come in from the South, and reports that when she left preparations were being made on board the *Armante Cochrane*, Admiral Robellero Williams's (Chilian) flagship, at Iquique, to hang a soi-disant Frenchman, convicted of having attempted the blowing up of that ship, being disguised as a shore boatman, and using some species of improvised torpedo which he attempted to put under her bottom by means of a pole. Probably a make-shift spar torpedo. I shall send you a full description of the contending fleets as soon as I can get them straightened out.

(Correspondence of the *Army and Navy Journal*.)

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1879.

THOSE officers of the Army who have been awaiting the action of the Senate on the nominations for promotion have, doubtless, at this time, feelings akin to those of the officers of the old Second Dragoons who has been awaiting the action of Congress in the matter of the remounting of the regiment in 1844.

The Florida war being over, Congress thought the expense of two mounted regiments in our Army was entirely too great to be endured by the people. It was scarcely a penny a head per annum for the population of our "great and glorious republic," but economy was the order of the day, and in August, 1813, an act was passed by which the glorious old regiment was ordered to get down from their horses, mount the "green coats" and change their sabres for the rifle. But there were several mild mannered gentlemen in that regiment who in moments of temporary excitement were in the habit of using language which, if not profane, might be considered strong, and these gentlemen said:

As my soul liveth, this shall not be,—
I'll never wear that green coat.

And so, one day during the session of 1844-5, Col. Twiggs made his appearance in Washington, and by ways which were known only to that sweet tempered Christian (albeit his name was David Emanuel) the regiment was reconverted into the Second Dragoons. It was on the 4th of April that the law passed, and the news was not long in getting to Fort Jessup where the regiment was stationed, and then there was a jollification the like of which has never been equalled at any garrison in this country. Men, women, and children—officers, soldiers and laundresses were wild with joy. A barrel of whiskey was opened on the parade ground, and Colonel—now General—Harney, it is said, gave orders that if any man in the regiment was found sober at retreat that evening he should be put in the guard house. But they were crazed with joy and the effect of the liquor appeared to be only to make every one good natured, and there were few or no broken heads to be repaired the next day. Since that bright April day, thirty-five years ago—three-fourths of all the officers who were then present have long since heard their last bugle call. Of the thirty-six officers then in the regiment, nine only are now living, and five of these only remaining in the Army. Harney and Fauntleroy were then the Lieut.-Colonel and the Major of the regiment. They are still vigorous men in spite of their years. Of those who were then captains, Blake and Pike Graham only remain, and Rufus Ingalls is the only one who was then a subaltern who is now in the Service.

But we have digressed. We were speaking of the anxious expectants for promotion. They have been gratified, but there is not one of them who will feel as happy as did the lowest corporal in the Second Dragoons when the order came for the remount of the regiment in 1844.

And now another gentleman is much on the anxious seat. We refer to Major Haller, late of the Seventh Infantry. By the wording of the Joint Resolution of Congress under which the Board was allowed to enquire into the matter of the dismissal of Major Haller, said court was "to be fully empowered to confirm or annul the action of the War Department by which said Haller was summarily dismissed the Service on or about the 9th of July, Anno Domini eighteen hundred

and sixty-three." And the findings of such "Court-martial or Court of Inquiry," should "have the effect of restoring said Haller to his rank, with the promotion to which he would be entitled, if it be found that he was wrongfully dismissed, or to confirm his dismissal, if it be otherwise found."

The court met, and after mature deliberation of the evidence adduced, find that Major Haller was wrongfully dismissed. But now comes the Judge Advocate of the Army, who decides that the Joint Resolution of Congress in this case is unconstitutional, and that therefore they might have saved themselves the trouble of empowering the Secretary of War to order a "Court-martial or Court of Inquiry" in the case. Is it not a little singular that this matter should have gotten into the hands of the Judge Advocate of the Army, as he has not been the one heretofore who has been required to pass upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress? And is it not a little more singular that the Secretary of War, who is considered one of the best lawyers of the country, should not have discovered that he was required to act under a Joint Resolution which was unconstitutional? Of course, both Major Haller and Gen. Charles Ewing—who has acted as Haller's counsel in this matter—are both taken aback by the turn the matter has taken, and Gen. Ewing has prepared an answer to the Judge Advocate General, and Major Haller must wait patiently to see what effect this rejoinder will have.

In the meantime it cannot fail to be gratifying to the people of the country generally, and to Congress particularly, to know that the Army can furnish one who is able to step in and save the country from the evil consequences of too hasty action of the President and the Secretary of War upon unconstitutional bills and Joint Resolutions.

In the cases of Gen. Fitz John Porter and Gen. Stanley we will only remark that they are comparatively young men and they can afford to wait for the decision in their respective cases. If they are not in the first blush of their youth, they are still in the full vigor of manhood, and our advice to them would be to go on in the even tenor of their way and accumulate wealth and honors, and when many years hence they find themselves surrounded with their grand children and all the comforts of a peaceful old age, they may read, or have read to them for the first time, the result of the investigation and trial, which will probably, however, have passed out of the memory of their generation.

The officers of the Army who were personally acquainted with General Shields are pained to hear of his death. During the Mexican war many of the older officers of the Army became much attached to the general. He was a man at that time of a good deal of dash, but he was exceedingly amiable, courteous and generous. He was a man that the officers both old and young were always happy to meet, for he was never mixed up with the factions which unfortunately towards the close of the war, disturbed the harmony of the Army. We had the Worth faction, the Pillow faction and the Scott faction. Such brave and gallant men as Worth and Duncan were arrayed against General Scott, and that wily old fellow Twiggs laughed and chuckled as he egged his admirers on to keep up the dissensions.

But such men as Persifer Smith and Shields would never permit themselves to do anything to produce discord and they worked with Gen. Scott with all their might and main to bring the war to a glorious close.

It was evident to all who saw Gen. Shields during the last winter that he was failing rapidly. He had become an old man. He was courteous and amiable and fond of company as ever, but it took but little exertion to break him down, and the news of his death was not unexpected.

[Referring to "Ebbitt's" comments of last week on Mr. Goode's three months' Mexican war pay bill, Rear Admiral Jenkins writes as a strong letter. He says: "I do not propose to write a history of the Mexican war, far less to detract in any way from the unsurpassed exploits of Taylor at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterrey, Camargo, Buena Vista, and elsewhere, nor from that gallant band under the greatly misused Scott (whose Army and supplies were landed by the Navy on the Mexican mainland opposite to the Island of Sacatenco, near Vera Cruz, and which landing could not have been effected in the face of the enemy without the aid of the Navy; but I will say the Navy battery in the attack on Vera Cruz gained and received praise, deservedly too, far in excess of others engaged in the same work. The Navy held Santarero, captured, garrisoned and held Tampico, Tuspan, Alvarado, Tlacotalpan, Frontera, Nautla, Tobasco, Campeche, Merida (in the interior), the Coatecoscos and Mazatlan; and in short the entire Gulf Coast of Mexico from Santarero North to and including all places of the least importance down to the Strait at San Antonio Cape, Cuba. Naval Batteries were sent to Orizaba and seamen and naval officers were preparing to go into the interior (having captured everything on the sea coast), when the preliminaries for peace arrested further proceedings in that direction. P. S.—If the Pacific Coast can come in, in this question, where was there any Army in the capture and holding of California? If your correspondent "Ebbitt" is only ignorant, let him read the Reports of Commodores Gloat, Biddle, Shubrick, Stockton, and especially of the expeditions in the interior from the ships, to say nothing of the captures of the Mexican and Californian ports."]

Our correspondent Ebbitt writes: "I am surprised to learn that any one should have taken offence at the mention of the fact that officers of the Navy who did not serve on land in Mexico would receive a much greater pay than officers of the Army of the same grade, in case of the passage of the law to pay three months' extra pay to Mexican veterans. Surely nothing offensive was intended. A fact was only mentioned. The Navy did splendid work at all times during the war, but by the system under which the Army was paid at that time the officers of the Army could only receive three months pay proper, while the Naval officers would receive their full pay, which was a great deal more than the pay proper of the assimilated grades in the Army. The mere mention of this fact ought not to give offence."

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

[The following interesting and instructive paper, which Rear-Admiral Rodgers kindly furnishes to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, is printed complete from the Admiral's manuscript. It was read before the Washington Branch of the Naval Institute.]

In some occupations it happens that the good attained by them is not seen at once, but only when the effects are traced to their sources do we find the meaning of the work. Sowing wheat, for instance, seems at first waste of grain; traced further, it is found that the operation feeds nations. This is true of astronomy. More curious at first sight than useful, the observations duly recorded and tabulated, have made the civilization of the world what it now is.

Greenwich Observatory is a foundation upon which England's commerce is built. Heroism, skill, devotion, could do but little without tools to work with; and without Nautical Almanac and sextant, commerce could never have reached its present importance.

Commerce carries abroad religion, civilizes cannibal isles, exchanges the products of labor, takes abroad the things which are not needed at home, and in their stead brings articles of necessity, of convenience, or of taste. Commerce breaks down the barriers of prejudice which separate nations; and then prejudices subdued, it attacks the physical obstacles which stand in its way. It cuts down hills, and fills up valleys; it tunnels mountains, and bridges rivers; it builds harbors; and for its peaceful and beneficent purposes, creates all the facilities which make it so immense in its proportions, and so powerful a means of spreading community of interest, and hence tolerance and good feeling amongst nations.

The work of observatories blends so intimately with modern navigation that no cargo can be exported or brought home except through its agency. No wheat, no cotton, no tobacco, can be exported except under the safeguard of astronomy. No books come from abroad except under the protection of astronomy. No traveller risks his life upon the ocean without the tutelage of astronomy. No missionary of religion, or of science, or of useful knowledge, ventures to leave his own shores except with the help of astronomy. All this, to one who does not at once admit what I have said, seems like mere rhetoric; and it may be worth while to find out, as well as we may, the real money value of this science.

Before astronomy lent its aid to navigation, the freight and insurance charges were enormous. It is known that old voyages were long, tedious, dangerous; that the vessel instead of sailing directly to her port, crept along the land, groped her way through shoals, skirted the coasts, and painfully, like a blind man, felt her way along shore with lead and look-out; never knowing exactly where she was; never knowing how dangers not in sight bore from her position; not knowing exactly where her port was upon the earth, relatively to other ports.

If the difficulties and dangers, and duration of voyages were inordinate, the profits were also inordinate; and if the insurer asked huge premiums, the insured could, out of his high gains, well afford to pay them.

In Shakespeare's "Tempest" we read—

There were such men
Whose heads stood in their breasts; which now we find
Each putter-out of five for one will bring us
Good warrant of.

This refers to the custom, which obtained with travellers going into distant lands, of putting out money to be returned five for one, when the traveller should come back to claim his pledge. If he did not return, the whole sum belonged to the lender.

In this sentence Shakespeare makes the insurance five for one; but let us suppose it only one for one above the present rate, and let us see the gain to the United States, in a single year, from the uses of astronomy, as applied to navigation.

The imports into the United States in 1877 were, in part—sugar, \$90,683,826; coffee, \$53,634,991; tea, \$16,181,467; and the total imports amounted to \$492,097,540. Exports for the same year were, in part—cotton, \$181,403,415; wheat, \$69,308,119; tobacco, \$32,312,529; the total exports, \$658,637,457. Thus it will be seen that the ocean commerce of the United States alone amounted to the sum of \$1,150,735,087 in a single year; and if the entire commerce of the maritime nations be considered, the aggregate value will dazzle the imagination.

I have estimated that the rate of insurance would, without the aid of astronomy, be only one for one, or on our whole exports and imports, \$1,150,735,087. This sum now actually saved to the country would, if applied to the purpose, in two years pay our whole national debt.

This result is so stupendous that, beyond the sublime, it seems to reach the ridiculous. Men smile at something so far beyond their received opinions. But it is to be remembered that all astronomy is to be invoked to give the present results.

Columbus had some kind of astronomical tables, or, as we should call them, some kind of Nautical Almanac; for he had means of measuring roughly the sun's altitude, and of deducing the latitude from his observations. Such tables had existed long before the time of Columbus.

The solution of the problem of differences of longitude was attempted in early times, dating even from the time of the ancient Egyptians; but the results obtained were very inaccurate. The first comparatively accurate theoretical solution of the problem may be said to date from the discovery by Galileo of Jupiter's satellites, and his tables of their motions. In practical accuracy, Galileo's tables were worthless.

While the theory of this method is perfect, its practice is even now far from being so, since the power of

the telescope and the clearness of the night come in as quantities not readily estimated.

The tables used before Greenwich Observatory was established were those of Tycho Brahe or of Kepler, which were so erroneous that their use would entail an error in the resulting longitude of some 900 miles. It is not to be wondered at that charts were erroneous. A shoal or island 900 miles out of position would be hard to find.

Navigation is now so precise that a vessel may start from New York for Australia, and, seeing no land until off her port, run boldly for the harbor, sure of her position in relation to it.

In my own experience, when I first went to China, we were boarded about 6 o'clock in the morning by a pilot, who immediately upon coming on deck changed the course some three points to the westward. I said, pointing to the direction we had been steering, Hong Kong is there. No, said the pilot, it is there, persisting in his opinion. I concluded he might have just lost sight of land, and that the John Hancock might have drifted a few miles to the westward at night. I acquiesced. We made the land in a little more than an hour, and then the pilot hauled the vessel up to the course she had been steering before he came on board. I remarked to him, "I was right, you see, in saying how to steer for Hong Kong." "Oh," said he, "you have been to Hong Kong before." When I said, "No, I never was in Hong Kong," evidently he did not believe me; and the fact must have seemed miraculous or false. A man who never was in Hong Kong comes from America and points to the direction of the island he has never seen more accurately than a pilot who has just left it! In such a case one could more readily attribute falsehood than accept a miracle.

I have not spoken of the intellectual uses of astronomy; of how, as it reveals to the imagination and to demonstration the infinite expanse of creation, it enlarges the scope of men's faculties, and heightening their comprehension of the Creator, brings them into closer communion with Him. I have referred only to the prosaic money value of observatories. Without these the antipodes could not have become familiar channels of traffic. The throng of travel, and the burden of commerce could never have risen to their present greatness. Civilization would have been much slower in its diffusion. Colonization would have been deferred and retarded in its march. Without observatories, steam, as applied to navigation, would have lost much of its value, since, as direct voyages could not be made for lack of accurate charts, and from the uncertainty in the navigator's position, a ship load of coal would not have sufficed for a long voyage.

The Naval Observatory, when requested, takes observations upon stars used by the surveying parties of the Government, in order to fix the latitude of certain points. These stars are frequently, and perhaps generally, those not near the best explored parts of the heavens, and are therefore those whose place for nice modern work is not known with all desirable accuracy. In finding the latitude by Talcott's method, pairs of stars are selected, each one as nearly as possible equidistant from the zenith, and respectively north and south of it, and not far apart in right ascension. So many conditions attach to the proper selection of pairs, that any star which suits in position and magnitude, must be taken as one of a pair; and if, as too often happens, the star's place is not exactly known, the observatory fixes it, and furnishes the position to the surveyor, who is thus enabled to determine his latitude with the utmost precision. Without these observations the geodesy of the country would be more tedious and less exact than it now is.

It thus appears that the public land sales are dependent upon the determination of the boundary meridians and parallels, in which work the Naval Observatory is an efficient and active coadjutor.

The work of Lieutenant-Commander F. M. Green, assisted by Lieutenant-Commander C. H. Davis in fixing the longitude of places in the southern part of Europe, and in South America, is very useful, as giving a greater precision than has heretofore been reached, in regard to places not only where the observations are taken, but to all others dependent on the first as prime meridians.

To this work, so useful to the commerce and geography of the world, the Naval Observatory contributes its part, first, by giving time-signals to England, thus enabling our longitude to be carried to Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, etc.; and next, by star observations for zenith telescope work.

The English have less faith in telegraphic longitudes than ourselves; and thus we have, so far, been pretty much alone in this field, in which we have attained valuable results.

The Coast Survey has need of special observations, which can only be made in a fixed observatory, where instruments of the largest size and of the greatest exactness are employed.

We have given star determinations to Lieutenant Wheeler, of the U. S. Engineers, employed in exploring and mapping the regions of the far west.

Miscellaneous stars observed with the meridian instruments of the observatory, for the use of other scientific departments of the Government:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| For Army Engineers..... | 548 |
| For Coast Survey..... | 589 |
| For Lieut.-Commander F. M. Green..... | 233 |
| For Transit-of-Venus Commission..... | 101 |

Total.....1,409

The observations of these stars have been nearly completed, except about 200 for the Coast Survey; but the whole number of different observations will average about 3 for each star, making about 4,400 observations. To these should be added the number of observations of clock stars, circumpolar stars for azimuth, and the nadir observations which are necessary to the reduction of the work, fully 600; making

5,000 observations in all. To do this work properly would require at least four trained observers and computers, and two extra computers one entire year to prepare the results. All the extra work here enumerated has been performed within ten years, indicating that one-tenth of the labor of three-fourths of the working force of the observatory has been devoted to the direct assistance of other departments.

The Naval Observatory has also assisted in the determination of the longitude of the following stations, the observations of 30 different nights being devoted to this work in 1877 alone:

At the request of the U. S. Coast Survey: Cambridge, Mass.; Island of St. Pierre; Savannah, Ga.; Key West, Fla.; St. Louis, Mo.; Columbus, Ohio; Nashville, Tenn.; Harrisburgh, Penn.; and for the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania; Hale's Eddy, N. Y.; Wellsburgh, N. Y.; and Great Bend Village, Penn.

For Army Engineers: Austin and Carlin, Nevada; Detroit, Mich.; and Ogden, Utah.

At the request of the directors the observatories at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Penn., and at Princeton, N. J.

It is thus seen that the Naval Observatory is really national in its scope of labor, as well as international by its co-operation in nautical astronomy.

JOHN RODGERS, Rear-Admiral, U. S. N.

(From the London Times.)

THE BATTLE OF ZLOBANI.

KAMBULA CAMP, March 30.

After two days' severe fighting, Col. Wood has gained a complete victory, pursuing the enemy in full retreat for nearly ten miles, and inflicting heavy losses. Hearing from Lord Chelmsford that the Ekowe relief column would advance on the 28th, Col. Wood determined to create a diversion by making a reconnaissance in force to the Zlobani Mountain.

The Zlobani may be described as two plateaus, varying in width from one to three miles. These run east and west for five miles, the westernmost being the lower and connected with the higher by a neck. From this neck the ground rises for 150 feet in precipitous rock, on the summit of which is a stone wall as an extra defence to a position of already great natural strength. The eastern plateau forms an irregular rectangle, the sides of which are indented by numerous kloofs, its length being about three miles. The ascent of the western ridge, although steep and rugged, is comparatively easy, and Lieut.-Col. Russell, Twelfth Lancers, was directed to make a feigned attack on the extreme summit of the plateau from this side.

The eastern attacking force comprised about 400 mounted men, all under Lieut.-Col. Buller, C. B., who bivouacked ten miles east of Col. Russell on the same night. Their orders were to attack and clear the eastern plateau. Col. Wood, with his staff, arrived at Col. Russell's bivouac at dusk on the 27th, proceeding on their journey at 3 A. M. on the 28th, in order to join Lieut.-Col. Buller's force. Toward daybreak this party met Col. Weatherley, with his fifty men of the Border Horse, having lost their way the previous night. Col. Wood ordered them to follow him, as already firing was heard on the eastern end of the mountain. It was now daylight, and the track of Buller's path was visible, the dead and wounded horses proving that his advance had not been unopposed.

When within about 100 yards from the top of the ascent, the leading men took a wrong turn, and almost at once found themselves in a labyrinth of rocks, from both flanks of which a heavy fire was poured. Almost instantly Mr. Lloyd fell mortally wounded, and died in a few minutes. Col. Wood's horse was shot dead under him, and as the men seemed to waver, Capt. Campbell rushed forward, followed by a few of Col. Wood's personal escort. Closely followed by Lieut. Lyons, this gallant officer jumped over a low wall, and made straight for the direction of the fire, but fell, shot through the head. Lieut. Lyons pressed on and fired his revolver, and Private Fowler, Ninetieth Regiment, his rifle, thus killing the Zulu who had just fired the fatal shot. By this time one horse belonging to Lieut. Lyons, and two of Capt. Campbell's had been shot dead.

With great difficulty the bodies of the two fallen officers were borne down the hill. Although still under fire, a grave was dug with hatchets and sword bayonets. Col. Wood resolved to return westward, in order to find out what progress had been made by Russell's force, and so passed underneath the southern slopes of the mountain. Before he had gone many miles, the native escort explained by signs the approach of a strong "impi." Col. Wood was now obliged to gallop on in order to avoid being cut off, sending forward Lieut. Lyons with an order to Col. Russell to fall back on the Zungu Neck, a mountain five miles west of the Zlobani Mountain.

By daybreak Buller's force had begun the difficult ascent. Before they had gained the summit, a heavy fire was opened from all sides, but the men dismounted and bravely pushed forward, closely followed by the native allies, who came on with great rapidity. It was now that Lieut. Williams was shot dead, and a few minutes later Lieut. Baron von Sienkerson also fell. Once on the top all opposition ceased, and, having carefully disposed his troops on the heights above the kloofs, Col. Buller sent down the natives to collect the cattle, of which upward of 2,000 were in the various kraals.

The Zulus now boldly advanced along the plateau, and the order was given that, at all risks, the retreat must be down the rocks. Helter-skelter came every one to the narrow opening of the path. Volunteers of different corps disregarding all orders except those from their immediate officers, soon rendered the narrow path more intricate than ever. Horses fell headlong down, carrying with them men, some of whom were assailed by the enemy, who now appeared in

swarms. Major Leet's horse was shot under him. Capt. Darcy had rallied his men at the top of the mountain, and driven back the enemy. Capt. Raaf now rendered valuable service to Col. Buller in covering the retreat, which threatened to end in a general massacre.

Col. Buller was one of the last to pass down the rocks, and but for his courage, coolness, and personal influence over the men, a terrible disaster must have befallen his force. But now the worst was over, though the enemy followed closely for many miles, assailing some who had lost their horses, or any stragglers from the main body.

Lieut. Williams, 58th Regiment, I last saw gallantly leading his natives down the rocky slopes of the mountain under a harassing fire from above. Col. Weatherly and nearly fifty men of his corps were also among the missing ones. Major Leet, 1st Battalion, 13th Regiment, after losing his horse, mounted an artillery pack horse, and taking a wrong turn in the descent from the western plateau of the Zlobani, found his course arrested by a sheer precipice. A few moments before this he had taken up behind him another officer, whose horse was dead. Turning from the precipice, they must now face the enemy, who were hurrying down the mountain, assailing in hand, and escape seemed impossible; but closely following on foot came Lieut. Duncombe of Wood's Irregulars, who had been obliged to abandon his wounded horse. Disregarding the entreaties of Major Leet to hold on to his horse, Lieut. Duncombe remained behind, and deliberately shot three Zulus when within a few paces from him. Every moment was now of value, and the enemy halted, evidently cowed by the loss of their comrades. Urging his horse over the slippery rock, Major Leet hurried down the mountain, the officer behind him holding him round the waist, and in this way safely joined the rest of the troops now in retreat over the plains below. Lieut. Duncombe has never been seen again.

March 29. While I was sitting in my tent writing the account of yesterday's doings, a staff officer peeped in and informed me that the Zulus were in sight. This was about noon. Anxiously every telescope was turned in the direction of the black masses that now covered the hills to the north and northwest of our position.

It was evident that the first attack would be from the right, although the masses that were collecting on the distant hills to the southeast clearly showed that the main attack would be from that direction. At 1.30 P. M. the mounted troops under Lieut. Col. Buller, C. B., and Lieut. Col. Russell attacked the head of the right Zulu "horn" and were at once closely engaged. Four horse guns in position on the ridge sloping gently from the fort to the north corner of the laager now opened fire, and soon broke up the enemy's columns. The fort's fire throughout the engagement worked havoc among the troops of the centre and main attack. At 2.15 P. M. heavy masses attacked the right front and right rear of the camp, compelling the withdrawal of one company of the 1st Battalion, 13th, which had until now occupied a position on the right rear of the laager.

At this time the artillery guns were divided—two under Lieut. Bigge, two under Lieut. Slade. The guns being exposed to the enemy's cross fire, Colonel Wood ordered the horses to be sent into laager, Lieut. Slade's charger being shot in the change of position, Lieut. Bigge's charger being wounded about the same time. Captain Cox's company of the 1st Battalion, 13th, still stoutly defended the cattle laager against the repeated rushes from the kraals or barracks of our native allies, but was at last obliged to withdraw, Capt. Cox being shot through the leg, four of his men killed, and seven wounded. At this juncture two companies of the 90th, under Major Hackett, were ordered out of the laager to advance over the ridge against the cattle laager. By this time a hot fire was opened from the knoll enfilading the front of our position. I watched Major Hackett leading his men. With his pipe in his mouth, as cool and collected as man could be, he gallantly advanced over the ridge, where his men lay down and opened fire on the Zulus, who were now under the wagons of the cattle laager. Almost at once the enfilade fire began to tell. A color sergeant was shot through the head, and other casualties occurred in quick succession. The men seemed at one time to hesitate; but seeing this, Lieut. Strong rushed forward, and by his courageous example urged them on again.

The fire now seemed to slacken, and Laye's company of the 90th left the fort, and, advancing to the edge of the Kraals, poured a deadly fire into the enemy's ranks. On the right Waddy's company of the 13th advanced down the slopes, the guns being run down by hand toward the edge of the rocks. The fire still continued, and several casualties occurred. For a moment it seemed a question whether the Zulus would not make a final rush, and attempt to achieve with assaill what they had failed to accomplish with fire-arm. Here, again, the gallant Capt. Raaf, cheering on his men, rushed from the laager and drove back the enemy, who still held to the rocks on the right of our position. At the same time, a hearty cheer from the defenders of the fort told us that at last the Zulus were falling back. Redvers Buller and his horsemen had been biding their time, and now galloped out of the laager, and the work of pursuit began. No need was there for the word of command, "Disperse and pursue."

Twenty-four hours ago those who were now in full pursuit were retreating before the assaill of the enemy. For nearly four hours to-day we had faced a fire of Martini-Henry rifles, the loot of Islandiana and Luneberg. With such thoughts before them, the pursuers struck home the finishing blow of to-day's victory, and for seven miles the green "veldt" was covered with hundreds of bodies of the slain. At 5 P. M. the battle was over and the day was ours.

Our loss is twenty-seven killed, including two officers; sixty-four wounded, including four officers. Already nearly 700 Zulus have been buried within a radius of half a mile of camp, making with those killed in the pursuit a probable total of over 1,000.

All information received from prisoners agrees that Cetywayo experienced no difficulty in assembling his army, thus dispelling the notion that the Zulus had shown apathy in obeying the King's command.

Our total losses on the 28th were 13 officers and 78 non-commissioned officers and men killed, 9 men wounded, 150 horses killed and missing.

ODE TO THE FRIENDLESS.

"I cut the enclosed from an old newspaper several years ago," says a correspondent, "and came across it this A. M. in looking over some scraps."

Noble red men of the plains, pouncing on unguarded trains, where you come and where you go, Sherman's scouts would like to know, burning here and scalping there, east and west and everywhere, prowling like the tiger cat, night and day along the Platte, stealing boldly at your will, all along the Smoky Hill, first you come in parties small, now in numbers that appal, spreading death and devastation, rubbing ranches, burning stations, such persistent visitation, does not claim our admiration. Mr. Lo, now quit your tricks, surely you'll get in a fix; now just stop these ugly capers, or we'll send you to Quakers. If our boys start on the scout, surely they will wipe you out; go, bold red man of the West, here your stay is short at best; go and hunt the buffalo, we can spare you, Mr. Lo.

The *Lowville Journal and Republican* says: We have at this office the original writ of attachment served on George Washington for contempt of court in Fairfax, Va., 103 years ago, being in the year 1776, and in the sixth year of the reign of George III. The document belongs to Squire H. Oliver, of Glendale, and any one can see it by calling at this office. It reads as follows:

George the Third by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Sheriff of Fairfax Greeting we command you that you attach George Washington Esqr if he be found within your Billivic and him safely keep; that you have his body before our Justices of our County Court of Fairfax at the Court house in Alexandria on the third moaday in next month to answer as well as of a certain contempt by the said George to us offered as it is said as upon those things which to him shall be then and there objected and further to do and receive what our said Court shall in that part consider and this you shall in nowise omit and have there this writ. Witness Peter Wagoner Clerk of our said Court, this 28th Day of July in the 61st year of our Reign 1776.

By Rule of Court for not appearing as a garnishee in the suit between Kirk, attrick and Wm. Holy. P. WAGONER.

Our *Flag*, published semi-monthly at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, as "a free and independent paper, devoted to the interests of the Army," is a very readable little paper, to which we most cordially wish all success.

Mr. Burnaby says: I am aware that steel ships were built in the United Kingdom twenty years ago, but I learn also from the register kept by Lloyd's surveyors that after the year 1866 only three small vessels were built in the United Kingdom during ten years. The real start was made in the private trade in 1878, when eleven vessels were built of steel. At this moment there are steel ships building all over the kingdom. How large a field lies open may be seen from the fact that of vessels classified by the Committee of Lloyd's Register in, or during, 1878 there was a gross tonnage of 574,819, of which 52,657 was wood, 517,692 of iron, and 4470 of steel, i. e., wood still retained 9 per cent. of the whole, and steel had only put in a claim for 3.4 per cent. The new material is destined, no doubt, to occupy nearly the whole field in the future. But there was great activity in shipbuilding during the past ten years, and iron ships take a long time to wear out.

The new German ironclad corvette *Sachsen*, the first specimen of an altogether novel and peculiar type of vessel designed for the German navy, made its first trial trip, with its full equipment, recently, at Kiel. The result is said to have been highly satisfactory, and fully equal to the expectations entertained. The corvettes of the *Sachsen* type are armed with six heavy 26-centimetre guns apiece, which they carry two on either side, two ahead, and two astern, all of them being placed upon the deck. The guns may be fired in the ordinary way or else by electricity. In addition to the *Sachsen*, which is now complete, the German navy possesses but three more vessels of the same type, two of which will soon be ready for use, named respectively the *Barissa* and *Wurtemberg*, whilst the third is still in the first stage of construction. Like the *Sachsen*, they are being built by contract by the Shipbuilding Company Vulcan, at Stettin.

An apparatus for ascertaining the amount of recoil of guns during the first instants after the charge is fired, has lately been brought before the French Society for the Encouragement of National Industry, by M. Sebert. It is termed a velocimeter, and consists essentially of a strip of flexible steel, foot-blackened on its upper surface, and capable of being pulled in a horizontal slide, by a steel wire connected with the gun on the carriage. Above it is a tuning fork (with arms parallel in horizontal direction) kept vibrating electrically. This can be depressed so that a small steel style on one of the arms comes in contact with the strip, and as the strip is pulled along in the motion of recoil the style produces a wavy trace, from which the velocity of recoil at each moment can be accurately deduced (the rate of vibration of the fork being known). M. Sebert adds to the apparatus certain pieces whereby the duration of course of projectiles, either in the bore or in the air, can be exactly measured at the same time.

In a letter to *Engineering*, Mr. Wm. W. Huse says: The list of failures of rifled steel guns is almost entirely composed of guns made of a solid forging; so strong is this material and capable of being cast in large masses, that it was used in a form never even attempted with wrought iron. Since solid steel guns have given place to built up guns the failures have been remarkably few, notwithstanding they have passed through an amount of actual service on the battle field far beyond anything that guns of the Armstrong-Woolwich construction have undergone. But Woolwich guns are not immaculate, for although they may not always burst explosively, as was the case of the 9 in. Fraser gun in September, 1868, they not infrequently fail through the cracking of the tube. A 35 ton gun, an 80 ton gun, and a 100 ton gun have amongst others recently failed in this way. Such failures are invariably attributed to the steel; it may, I think, with much more propriety be attributed to the construction of the gun itself.

o'clock the inspection of Battery C, Artillery, Capt. and vet. Maj. John Timmes commanding, was begun. The deliberation would appear to be the motto with this command, in place with tactical requirements being inferential rather than actual. The calmness with which the cannoners faced that, the deliberation with which they dismounted and the city with which they approached their appointed places, at command "action front," was positively refreshing; so much of coolness quite tempered the rays of the warm spring and almost atoned for the omission to post the non-com-

the right of line, or is the line formed numerically? I have contended that the 7th hold the right of the 1st Division, and that therefore the line is settled by seniority, as they are not in the 1st Brigade. Ans.—Par. 823, Tactics, reads: "The brigades are formed in line as prescribed for the review of a brigade," and the general rules for review of brigades, par. 825, reads: "Brigades are arranged in line from right to left according to the rank of the brigade commanders, the senior on the right." Gen. Varian, 3d Brigade, being the senior, has the right of the 1st Division, and Col. Clark being senior colonel, the 7th hold the right of the brigade, and therefore the right of the division.

STAFF, Philadelphia, writes: I see in your JOURNAL of today that the 7th regiment N. G. S. N. Y. return of inspection on May 21 give field and staff 10 and non-com. staff 11; total of 21. The total allowance in this State is: Field and staff 11 and non-com. staff 16—total, 27. Will you publish in your "Answers to Correspondents" a list of the different grades allowed to the field, staff and non-com. staff of regiments in New York? Ans.—Each regiment of cavalry, artillery and infantry, not less than 8 nor more than 10 companies, and with Field—1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major; Staff—1 adjutant—first lieutenant; 1 quartermaster—first lieutenant; 1 commissary of subsistence—first lieutenant; 1 surgeon—captain; 1 assistant surgeon—first lieutenant; 1 chaplain—captain; and 1 inspector of rifle practice—captain; Non-Com. Staff—Sergeant-Major, 3 quarter-master-sergeants, commissary-sergeant, ordnance-sergeant, hospital steward, drum-major, band leader, 3 sergeant-standard-bearers, and 2 general guides; and in each cavalry and artillery regiment 1 extra major; 1 veterinary surgeon—second lieutenant, and 1 saddler sergeant.

THE GERMAN NAVY.—The personnel of the German Navy is to be increased this year by 29 officers and 343 warrant officers, petty officers, and men, although, according to the original plan for the establishment of the fleet, the increase should comprise only 168 officers and men of all ranks. The engineer department is also to be augmented by 95 petty officers and men, instead of but 73, the number prescribed in the plan. Altogether, since 1875, more than 1,000 men have been added to the strength of the divisions of seamen, so that the German Navy now comprises 419 sea officers, 24 engineers, 5,459 warrant officers, petty officers and men in the two divisions of seamen, besides 1,001 petty officers and men in the engineer department. Of the two divisions of seamen, one belongs to each of the two naval stations, the Baltic and the North Sea, the headquarters of the one being at Kiel, and of the other Wilhelmshafen. Each division is commanded by a post captain, and is divided into five detachments, one of which is composed solely of seaman gunners. Besides these divisions of seamen, there is also a "dockyard division" at the headquarters of each station, Kiel and Wilhelmshafen.

THE naval authorities at Kazala have received orders to prepare several steamers and barges for the River Oxus. One of these, the *Samarand*, commanded by Captain Brookoff, will proceed to Chardjui as soon as navigation opens on the Sea of Aral. Chardjui is the frontier fortress of Bokhara, dominating the road to Merv, and it is understood that the steamers will be kept in readiness there for the ferry purposes should Russia decide to push a force across the Oxus to threaten the Turcomans in the rear.

The sergeants of the Russian artillery have been ordered to be furnished with revolvers. Special revolver instructors are being attached to all artillery brigades, and each officer is to be supplied annually with 300 rounds, for purposes of target practice. A Berlin firm has secured the contract for a considerable number of the best description of this arm for the Russian army.

SIR HENRY DE BUCHAN-LAWSON, Bart., has recently laid before the Admiralty what he has patented as "Improvements in the Construction and Propulsion of Armor-Clad Ships and Vessels in General." The improvements consist in constructing ships of war and vessels generally with one or more air-tight compartments at or near the keel or keels, and working therein by one or more independent engines, paddles or screws. Also, in constructing the skin of vessels of or with cork, paper, gutta-percha, india-rubber, and iron combined, sandwich fashion, or with one or more of such materials, combined with iron or steel. Also, in discharging the smoke and steam generated by the furnaces and boilers into and under the water. The air-tight compartments may be of any convenient shape and form, so constructed and situated that when the vessel is immersed they shall be air-tight, the bottom, or in some cases the sides or ends, being open to and wholly under the water. The skin or shell may be built up in layers of convenient sizes, six or more inches of steel backed by three or four inches of rubber, backed by six inches of compressed paper, backed by twelve inches of cork, and an inner and last skin of two inches of steel. The rounded bottom and two or three keels, and air-tight chambers behind the armor filled with water, cork, or other matter are to be found in another patent. Discharging the smoke into the water has been tried and has failed, it being impossible to obtain sufficient draught to keep up the steam pressure. Compressed paper was tried in the *Raleigh* and failed, swelling as it got damp, etc. It is also said that the arrangement of the paddles is bad for steering, as the *Bessemer* with four paddles never answered her helm.

HERR KRUPP, of Essen, has issued a circular in which he calls attention to a product manufactured by him, which he calls "Flusseisen," the equivalent of "ingot iron" of the Committee of the American Institute of Mining Engineers on the nomenclature of iron and steel. This metal is really nothing but mild steel, and cannot in any way be termed a new metal, as some Continental papers are inclined to style it. Herr Krupp states that his Flusseisen, which contains about 0.10 of carbon, has a tensile strength of 54,000 lb. to 60,000 lb. per square inch, while for plates it rises from 57,000 lb. to 60,000 lb., with an elongation of about 25 per cent., and a reduction of area at rupture of 50 per cent.

Two of the four 100-ton guns purchased by the Government from Sir W. Armstrong, have arrived at Woolwich, England, where they are awaiting trial. The dimensions of the 80-ton gun, hitherto the largest gun at Woolwich, as also those of the now largest, the 100-ton gun, are as follows: The 80-ton gun—extreme length, 26 feet 9 inches; length of bore, 24 feet; diameter of breech, 6 feet; calibre, 16 inches. The 100-ton gun—extreme length, 39 feet 2 inches; length of bore, 36 feet 4 inches; diameter of breech, 6 feet 5 inches; calibre, 17 feet 7 inches. The 80-ton gun has been fired with a 1,700 lbs. projectile, and a powder charge of 400 lbs., penetrating about 32 inches of wrought iron. The projectiles for the 100-ton guns will probably weigh 2,000 lbs. each. The powder charge has yet to be determined. The latter guns are expected to pierce at least 3 feet of iron.

An interesting account of the Persian army has been furnished to a German paper by one of the Austrian officers who is now engaged in reorganizing and training it. As at present organized, the armed forces of Persia consist, the writer says, of seventy-seven battalions of infantry, each from 800 to 1,000 men strong, and numbering, therefore, altogether, some 70,000 men; of seventy-nine regiments of cavalry, each of about 400 sabres, comprising, therefore, together about 30,000 troops; of twenty regiments of artillery, with a total strength of 5,000 men with 200 guns; and, finally, of a regiment of pioneers, 500 men strong. The regular army, therefore, comprises altogether 105,000 officers and men of all ranks and of all arms of the service. The armament consists at present for the most part of muzzle-loading rifles; but 30,000 men are to be at once supplied with breech-loading weapons, and the artillery is to be equipped with Vebatins guns. The Persian infantryman is, in the opinion of the Austrian writer, an excellent soldier. A good marcher, sober, capable of performing an almost incredible amount of hard and continuous work, he would, if adequately instructed and well led, prove a most

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WEDNESDAY, September 25.—Cavalry Platoon Drill.

THURSDAY, September 26.—Artillery Drills.

FRIDAY, September 27.—Individual Contests in Horsemanship, Marksmanship, Manual of Arms, etc.

SATURDAY, September 28.—Competitive Drills of Local Infantry Companies.

MONDAY, September 29.—Competitive Drills of Infantry Battalions.

TUESDAY, September 30.—Competitive Drills of Infantry Companies from points within 300 miles railroad travel of St. Louis. Afternoon—Grand Parade and Review of the Troops before the Militia Convention of the U. S.

WEDNESDAY, October 1.—Competitive Drills of Infantry Companies from points within 400 miles.

THURSDAY, October 2.—Competitive Drills of Infantry Companies from points more than 400 miles distant.

FRIDAY, October 3.—Grand Guard Mounting. Dress Parade of all the Forces, and other Military Ceremonies.

SATURDAY, October 4.—Forenoon—Great Sham Battle. Afternoon—Announcement of the Awards, and Review of the Troops by the Governors of the Various States.

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formidable enemy. The men comprising the cavalry are all bold and skilful riders, but they are utterly untrained in military evolutions. Consequently, when a regiment attempts to perform the most simple movements, it at once falls into complete disorder, and becomes a confused mob of mounted men. The batteries of field artillery also are very inaccurate, and the gunners are never taught how to serve their pieces properly. Altogether, therefore, it may be gathered that the Persian army comprises in its ranks a large amount of excellent raw material, which by proper training may be converted into a formidable fighting body, though at present it is but little more than an assemblage of undrilled and undisciplined men.

In consequence of the defeat sustained by General Lomakin in Central Asia strong reinforcements have been ordered to the Atrek. Part of the troops have already left Baku for Krasnovodsk, the Russo-Turkoman harbor on the southeastern shore of the Caspian. The new expedition will be commanded by General Lazareff, assisted by Colonel Malama, chief of the staff, and Col. Ordekov, the enterprising officer who last year travelled in uniform from Samarcand to Mesched, Herat and Astarabad, and recently submitted a military survey of the country to the Czar.

The Redoubtable is surpassed by five first-class French vessels on the stocks—the Admiral Baudin, the Admiral Duperre, the Decastation, the Formidable, and the Foudroyant. There are also on the stocks five second-class ironclads—the Vauban, the Duguesclin, the Bayard, and the Turenne; also, four powerful vessels for coast defence—the Calman, Indomptable, Requin, and Terrible, of 1,500 horsepower, the Furieux, of 900 horse power, and the Tonnant, of 400 horse power. In addition there are three first-class and seven second-class cruisers in hand, besides gunboats, transports and despatch boats. Thirty torpedo boats have been built, and twelve are on the stocks.

COUNT MOLTE, in addition to being a distinguished strategist, is a keen utilitarian philosopher. One portion of his constituents at Memel having memorialized their representative in the Reichstag against the new tariff, the Count replied that certain industries of their thriving seaport would doubtless suffer by the levying of customs on wood, grain, and coals, but he had received a petition from others of his constituents in exactly the opposite sense, and "where there were conflicting interests the greatest happiness of the greater number must determine the question."

Broad Arrow compares the British public to a spoiled child. When it sees a neighbor has an exceptionally powerful ship or heavy gun, it becomes jealous, and insists upon having one just like it, only more powerful and heavier, without considering whether it really wants it, or whether the particular type of ship or gun is suitable for the work which the British Government has to give it.

The English War Office has ordered magazine rifles for trial, and specimens of the Hotchkiss (American) and of the Kropatschek (Austrian model) magazine rifle will soon be reported upon.

"Is it not extraordinary, and is it not painful," asks the English United Service Gazette, "that twenty-five years after the experience of the Crimean war our military organization should be in a state which appears satisfactory to nobody?"

IMITATIONS of the Enfield rifle are manufactured in large numbers at Cabul, under the superintendence of some German arm mfrs. They shoot very well, but are somewhat liable to burst.

The eleven persons who lately escaped from New Caledonia were not Communists, but ordinary convicts, who, however, on account of good conduct, enjoyed comparative liberty.

A CLEVER contemporaneous writer instances three paramount illustrations of great executive faculty and knowledge: To lead a grand army successfully in the field; to conduct a great manufacturing establishment; and the competent management of a vast hotel. Had he descended to further detail, the "St. Nicholas" hotel of New York would have been singled out. No hotel in the country has a higher and better deserved reputation for superb cuisine, appointments and subservance to all the wants of the most exacting guests.

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MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

LUNDEN—JOHNSON—At the residence of the bride's parents, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Thursday, May 29, 1879, Lieut. JOHN A. LUNDEN, 4th Artillery, and MARY CUTLER, daughter of Luther G. Johnson.

PICKERING—KUTKANDALL—On May 13, 1879, at the residence of the bride's brother, Dr. G. B. Kuykendall, Fort Simcoe, W. T., by the Rev. J. H. Wilbur, Lieut. A. PICKERING, U. S. A., to Miss LEMIE F. KUYKENDALL, of Santa Rosa, Cal. No cards.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

PARKER—At the Naval Academy, May 29, 1879, ELISE, only daughter of Lieut. Wm. H. and Elise Parker, aged 17 months.

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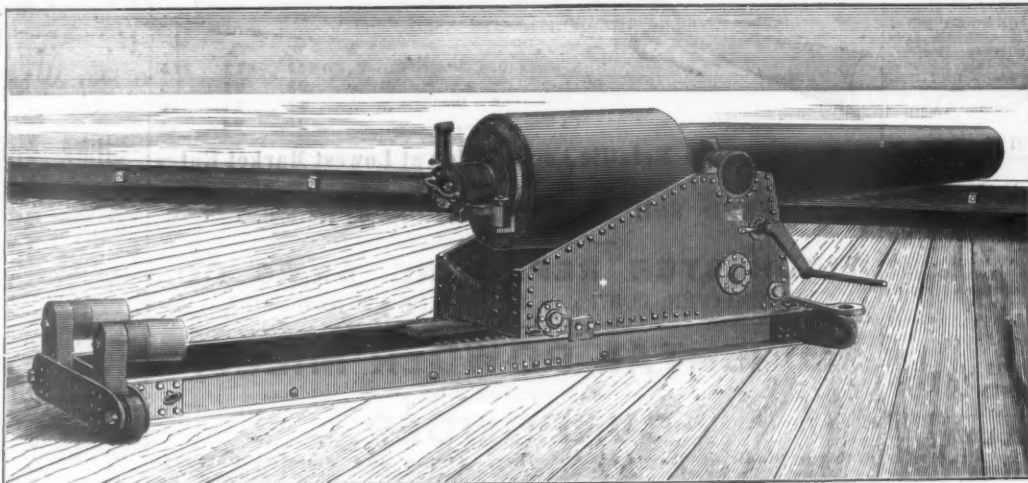
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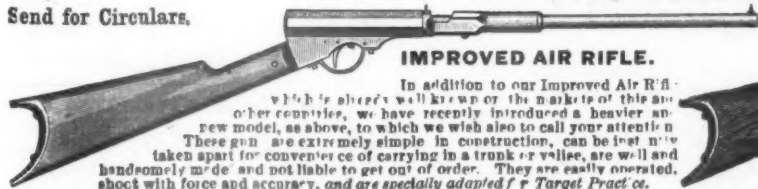
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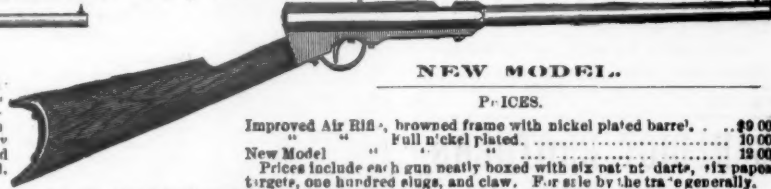
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